The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 365 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last Appearance of Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
Last Night but One of Mr. T. C. KING.
Last Appearance of Signor DUVALLI.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 5,
The Performances will commence with the late Gerald Griffin's Great Play of
GISIPPUS; OR, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
Gisippus - Mr. T. C. King
Sophronia - Miss A. Parker
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astounding Ascent and Descent.
To be followed by the Favourite Comedy of the
RIGHTS OF WOMAN; OR, THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE.
Sir A. Burley, Bart., - Mr. Bruce Norton
Widow Standish - Mrs. H. Webb
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., of a
MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.
Mr. Simon Sparkes - Mr. W. Ellerton
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Increased Attraction.
First appearance of the celebrated MARIONETTES, whose Performances in London, Edinburgh, &c., have been so highly successful. First Appearance this Season of Mr. DULINE as the Polander, on the Magic Ladder.
The Concert Hall Opens at 8½ o'clock, with a great variety of Entertainments.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
Gardens open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.
A Grand Day Promenade This Day, (Monday), at 2 o'clock. Band will attend. Admission, 6d.

James'-street, 4th July, 1860.
I CAUTION THE PUBLIC against giving credit to any person in my name, or to my wife, Catherine Crosbie Kernan, of 16, Charlemont-place, as I will not be accountable for the same,
J. C. KERNAN.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.
THE Parishioners and Congregation are informed that Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College will commence at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, until further notice.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.
GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.
I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.
The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.
While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.
I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

NOTICE THAT A RATE HAS BEEN MADE.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION.
NOTICE is hereby given that Rates have been duly made on the property situated in the undermentioned Electoral Divisions in the above Union, rateable under the provisions of the Acts for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland—namely:—

Electoral Division of Blanchardstown, a rate of	10d in the Pound
Castleknock,	12d
Clontarf,	12d
Coolock,	10d
Drumcondra,	12d
Finglas,	10d
Glasnevin,	9d
Howth,	14d

And the Rate-books are now in my custody, and may be inspected by any person affected thereby, at the Board-room, North Brunswick-street, on any day except Sunday, between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and Four o'clock in the afternoon; and the said Rates will be payable from and after the publication of this Notice:
Signed this 4th day of July, 1860.
J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission-room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, July 5, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to Pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

SPECIAL SERVICES, for Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour, are held in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on every THURSDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock.
The Rev. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare, Minister of Trinity Church, will Preach on This Evening, 5th July.

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Preaching-house, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, on THIS EVENING, July 5, 1860.
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.
Several Interesting Addresses are expected, especially in reference to the revival still progressing in many parts of their field of labour. The proceeds of the collection to be applied to the spread of the Gospel in Ireland by means of Missionaries, Scripture-readers, and Schoolmasters.
Tickets of admission to be had at the Mission Office, 63, South Great George's-street.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.
The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES:
The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballincloa.
Lady Ribton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Moutray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
P.S.—The sale will embrace a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their disposal, will be marked at unusually low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate charge. To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

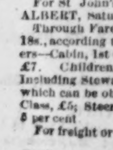
ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

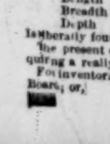
From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s. 6d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)	
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.	
Without Medication	2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s. 0d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.	
Spa-water Bath	3s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeat Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Bareges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c.,
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Parana, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—
For Boston and New York, calling off St. John's, N.F., the paddle steamer CONNAUGHT, 10th July.
For St John's, N.F., and New York, the screw steamer PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, July 21.
Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £22; 2nd, £20 10s.; 3rd, £15 10s.; Steerage, £7. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.



FOR SALE, the substantially-built, useful Brig, CHARLOTTE, of St. John's, N.B. (now discharging at Messrs. MARTIN AND SON'S Wharf, North Wall;)
187 Tons Register—320 Tons Burthen;
Built at Kingston, N.B., in 1849, of the best hacmatack; copper fastened; newly sheathed in 1859; shifts without ballast; draught-water, loaded, 12 feet; would re-class at Lloyd's.

Length	87 feet.
Breadth	21 "
Depth	12 "

Is liberally found in stores; sails, first bent on this voyage.
The present offers a very favourable opportunity to any one requiring a really useful and profitable vessel.
For inventories and further particulars, apply to the Master on Board; or,
H. AND W. SCOTT,
31, EDEN-QUAY.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive *any* of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar perils to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting *seven* of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

Rev. B. H. Johnson	£1 0 0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1 0 0
Mrs. West,	1 0 0
A Gentleman,	2 0 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5 0 0
A Protestant	5 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1 0 0
General Hall,	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2 0 0
Miss Aylmer,	1 0 0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE "DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS WOMEN."
Temporary Office—Society Room, St. Thomas' Church.
President—John La Touche, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche & Co.
Committee:

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Wm. Fry, Esq.
Rev. William Marrable.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, Jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. R. Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D. Stawell Webb, Esq.
By whom subscriptions will be received. Also, at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or by any member of the Committee.
The midnight meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of fallen women, a conference of clergymen and gentlemen of our city, was held on Thursday, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. Fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should, indeed, awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergymen and gentlemen before referred to have resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save those lost ones; and to this end a Committee has been formed, consisting of the foregoing members.
The following resolutions have resulted from this conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a sub-committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the sub-committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The carrying out of these resolutions must involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters—whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching; and if we pass not by on the other side may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of heaven.
The following sums have been already promised:—

John LaTouche, Esq.,	£50 0 0
Henry Bewley, Esq.,	50 0 0
William Fry, Esq.,	10 0 0
Robert Maddock, Esq.,	2 0 0
Charles Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5 0 0
Stawell Webb, Esq.,	10 0 0
Richard Allen, Esq.,	10 0 0
Rev. Dr. Stanford,	1 0 0
Rev. E. Metcalf,	2 0 0
Robert Wilson, Esq.,	5 0 0

Education.

FRENCH, MUSIC, AND ITALIAN TEACHER.
A native of France will be heard of as an experienced Visiting Teacher of the above Languages, at Mr. Powell's Office for Governesses, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

JUVENILE OR INFANT SCHOOL.
A WIDOW LADY, who has been trained under the Church Education Society, would be glad to hear of a School where her services would be required. She can teach the Piano, Singing, and the rudiments of French, so that she would be glad to get School employment where Tuitions could be had in after hours, or where she would be required to play a Piano or Harmonium in Church.—Apply to Mrs. ——, care of Rev. Alexander Leeper, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE.
ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan. Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,100 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone being 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
Business will (D.V.) be resumed on the 19th of July, 1860.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 28th, 1860.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.
DALKEY, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Murray, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of JULY, 1860, at noon, in one Lot, the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 3 and 4, Ulverton-terrace, Ulverton-road, Dalkey, County of Dublin; also a small Plot of Building Ground, suitable for two houses adjoining—all producing a Rental of £95, including value of unlet premises, from which is to be deducted the head rent of £13 15s.
Dated this 4th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
These Premises are situate on the sea side of the New Road leading from Dalkey to Bullock and Kingstown, within five minutes' walk of the Dalkey Railway Station, and command extensive views of Kingstown, the Dublin Mountains, and the beautiful country lying between them and Killiney-hill, and also of the Hill of Howth and the Bay of Dublin. The houses are commodious, well built, and contain seven apartments each, with Gardens in front and rear. The tenants are solvent and respectable.
For Rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court; to the Owner, at No. 1, Roseville-avenue, Dalkey; or to
PATRICK WARD, Solicitor, having carriage of the Sale, 56, Dame-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.
In the matter of the Estate of William Barnewall Fottrell, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at Noon, at his Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in one Lot, part of the Lands of CLONDALKIN called DEANSRATH, containing 15a. 2r. 33p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 28th August, 1793, from Alexander Graydon to Samuel Robinson, for a term of twenty years, with a covenant for renewal *toties quoties*; and another part of said Lands of Clondalkin, containing 5 a. 0r. 2p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 24th of March, 1801, from A. Bradley and others to Mary Robinson and others, executors of Samuel J. Robinson, for a term of eighteen years and six months, with covenant for renewal *toties quoties*, all situate in the barony of Uppercross and County of Dublin.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
JAMES M'CONNELL, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
On the above Lands are situate a Dwellinghouse, with Offices and Garden, suitable for a gentleman's family. Also detached, and at a distance from the house division, are the Fairview Oil Mills, in full operation, with a constant supply of water from the River Camac. Of these Oil Mills, should the purchaser not require them, the owner is willing to become tenant at a rent of £90 per annum. The Lands are of superior quality, highly manured, in excellent heart, and almost all laid down in grass. The Lands are within a mile of the Grand Canal and the Clondalkin Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and 4 miles from Dublin. A portion of the purchase money may, if required, lie out at interest.
For Rentals apply to the Landed Estates Court; or
GEORGE D. FOTTRELL, Solicitor, having the carriage of Sale, 46, Fleet-street, Dublin, who will receive private offers up to the 3rd day of July next, and submit same to the Judge.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
In the matter of the Estate of William O'Ryan, Owner and Petitioner; Continued in the name of Michael Murphy, Esq., Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of said William O'Ryan, an Insolvent, Owner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, on To-Morrow (FRIDAY), the 6th day of JULY, 1860, by Public Auction, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, at Twelve o'clock, the following lands, as specified in the printed rental and particulars in this matter:—viz.:—
Lot 1—Part of the lands of Cross, or Two Crosses, situate in the barony of Coonagh, and County of Limerick, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, to be converted into fee-farm, comprising 171a. 1r. 1p. statute measure, and producing a profit rent of £145 1s. 6d. per annum.
Lot 2—The life estate of the owner, William O'Ryan, now in his 28th year, in the remaining part of the said lands of Cross, or the Two Crosses, situate in the same barony and county, comprising 94a. 2r. 7p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held as aforesaid, and producing a profit rent of £126 16s. 6d. per annum.
Lot 3—The life estate of the said William O'Ryan in part of the lands of Bansha, in the Barony of Clanwilliam, and County of Tipperary, containing 192a. 0r. 7p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held in fee-simple, partly let to a tenant, and valued at £71 7s. yearly.
Lot 4—The life estate of the said William O'Ryan in other parts of the said lands of Bansha, situate in the said barony and county, comprising 14a. 2r. 15p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held in fee-simple, and producing a nett rent of £20 12s. 3½d. per annum.
Dated this 21th day of May, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The lands of Cross, or Two Crosses, are subject to a gross head rent and rent-charges, amounting to £80 18s. 7d., which sum is to be chargeable upon and payable out of Lot 1, and which, being deducted from the gross rent, leaves the said profit rent of £135 19s. 6d. now offered for sale. This Lot is to indemnify Lot 2 from said head rent and rent charges.
Lot 2 is to be indemnified from all head rent and rent charges by Lot 1.
The timber standing on Lot 3, which the purchaser of such Lot will be entitled to cut, is very valuable.
The rent payable out of Lot 4 is very well secured, the tenant thereto, Thaddeus O'Meagher, Esq., having a very considerable interest in such Lot over the rent to be sold. There is a Station of the Waterford and Limerick Railway at Bansha.
For Rentals and other particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin; or
CONNEL LOUGHNAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, 84, Lower Gardiner-street.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the matter of the Estate of Lewis Crebbin and George Crebbin, Devisees and Executors of Ann Bell, Widow, deceased, Owners and Petitioners.
THE COURT HAVING ordered a Sale of the Houses and Premises situate in Palmerstown, in the Barony of Upper Cross, and County of Dublin, as now or late in the possession of James Farrell and Peter Dolan, held under Lease, dated the 11th day of May, 1742, for lives renewable for ever, and a moiety of the Premises situate in Dolphin's Barn Lane, in the County of Dublin, as now or late in the possession of John Cahill, held under lease dated the 10th day of March, 1718, for lives renewable for ever. All parties objecting to said Sale of the said Houses and Premises, or any of them, are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 3rd day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
FREDERICK SUTTON, Esq., solicitor having the Carriage of Sale, 22, Harcourt-street.

IN CHANCERY.
The Rev. John Grey Porter, Plaintiff; George Waller Vesey and others, Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree in this cause, bearing date 8th July 1857, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock at my Chambers, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest bidder—
Lot 1—All that and those that Dwellinghouse, Garden, and Office thereunto belonging, together with the field or plot of ground adjoining thereto, containing in the whole 2a. 2r. 20p., together with that Roadway or Avenue, containing 26 perches or thereabouts, being part of the Lands of Scooterstown, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, now known as Chesterfield House and Derker House.
Lot 2—Two several Mortgages, bearing date respectively the 8th day of April and 14th day of April, 1840, and made between Robert Gun Cunningham of the 1st part, Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham of the 2nd part, and the Rev. George Vesey, D.D., of the 3rd part, whereby the Estate for life of said Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, expectant on his surviving his father, said Robert Gun Cunningham, in the Estates known as the Mount Kennedy and Foulkes Estates, County Wicklow, was conveyed to said Rev. George Vesey to secure the principal sums of £5,000 and £4,000 respectively, with interest thereon at six pounds per cent., together with the principal sums thereby secured, and an arrear of interest thereon, and also the benefit of the several covenants for payment thereof by said Robert Gun Cunningham and Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham respectively, and which several sums are further secured by two several bonds of said Robert Gun Cunningham of equal date, on which two several judgments were obtained by the said Rev. George Vesey, D.D., in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, against Robert Gun Cunningham, as of Easter Term of 1840, together with the benefit of the proceedings in the Chancery cause of George Waller Vesey against Robert Gun Cunningham and others, by virtue whereof the annual sum of £475 is at present payable by the receiver in the said cause on account of said principal sums and interest, and also a further principal sum of £500 sterling, and interest thereon, at the like rate, secured by the covenant of said Robert Gun Cunningham, the elder, bearing date the 27th October, 1840, and endorsed on said indenture.
Copies of said several indentures may be seen previous to the Sale at the Office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Lot 3—Policy of Assurance No. 15,958, bearing date 4th June, 1818, effected by Reverend George Vesey, deceased, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £6,000, late Irish currency, on which the annual premium of £135 13s. 10d is now payable, age admitted by said policy to be twenty-six years at the date thereof.
Lot 4—Policy of Assurance No. 3,375, bearing date 6th July, 1831, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham, effected by said Rev. George Vesey, with the British Commercial Assurance Company, for the sum of £1,000 sterling, whereon the annual premium of £49 is now payable, said Robert Gun Cunningham was by said policy assumed to be in his 39th year at the date thereof.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1860.
W. BROOKE.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to
Mr. JOHN COLLUM, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."
In the Matter of Thomas M'Nally, Petitioner; John Jemison, John Lake, and Nicholas Walsh, Respondents.
Revived, by suggestion, against William Henry Jemison, administrator of Respondent, John Jemison, deceased.
And in the Matter of Thomas M'Nally, Petitioner; William Henry Jemison, Respondent.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850, sec. 15.
I HEREBY require all Persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of the Respondent, John Jemison, late of Westfield, Blackrock, in the county of Dublin, Esq., deceased, on or before the 16th day of JULY next, to furnish in writing to William F. Littledale, Esq., Solicitor for William Henry Jemison, the Administrator of said John Jemison, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Administrator may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due Notice; and all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my Office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said John Jemison to file the same at my, Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the 1st day of August next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.
Dated this 23rd day of June, 1860.
E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.
THOMAS M'NALLY, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 77, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

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POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
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A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
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Miscellaneous.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 16s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., ... 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
Is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c, at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLARET
GROWTH OF 1857.
Pure in Quality, and whilst fitted for immediate use, will stand any time in Bottle, improving thereby.
Quarts..........22s. per Dozen.
Pints..........12s. "
ALEX. FINDLATER AND CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

OPEN PORTS
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY
Would most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that one of the consequences of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Tariff has been to abolish all Protection to British Jewellery and Watches. Every foreign article, therefore, that they import comes in Duty Free, and, of course, a modification in their charges in favour of their Customers has taken place, to give them the benefit of the alteration.
In calling attention to these advantages, Waterhouse and Co. do not intend to convey that the productions of France or Switzerland are superior to British manufacture, which, for durability of workmanship and elegance of design may, discriminating judges prefer.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY,
Her Majesty's Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Electro-Platers,
No. 25, DAME-STREET.
In One Vol., Bound in Crimson Cloth, price 12s 6d.

IMPORTANT SALE.
In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK at and under Cost Prices.
Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same causes have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of
LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS,
We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS,
In order to offer to the Public all the advantages of
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
at the present unavoidable and
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in
FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS,
DO. DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
Also,

SHAWLS.	RIBBONS.
In every variety of Tissues;	Very Cheap Narrow Velvets;
Printed Cashmeres and Llamas;	Fancy Bonnet Ribbons;
Self-coloured Llamas;	Do., French, in great variety of styles.
Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c.;	All at Reduced Prices.
All at Reduced Prices.	HOSIERY.
SILKS.	Ladies' Fancy Hose;
In all the New Foulards;	Children's do.;
Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes;	White Cotton Hose;
Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chinés, &c.;	Lisle Thread do.;
Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk;	Gentlemen's Fancy Socks;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.
PRINTED MUSLINS.	LACES.
Plain and Organdi Muslins;	Worked Collars, Sleeves;
Small Checks, Stripes;	Do., do., in Sets, very Rich, Flouncings;
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours;	White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and Zouave Jackets;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.
MANTLES.	CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
In immense variety of New Styles;	Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb, &c.;
In Fancy Cloths, China Silks	Boys' Dresses, in do., do.;
Rich Black Glaces, &c.	Girls' Dresses, in Barege, Delaine, &c.;
Zouave Jackets	Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.

And all our Summer Stock in
STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS,
PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at Clearance Prices.
Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY STREET.
N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigrettes, &c., &c., in the Fancy Department. T. B. and CO.

CONTINUATION OF LARGE CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW SUMMER GOODS.
Comprising New Fancy Dresses, in Mohairs, Shawls, Barege, &c.
Every variety of Style and Pattern in Printed Muslins, New Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, Millinery, Straw Bonnets, &c., &c.
Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 1½d per yard; Union do., from 1s 3d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETS, &c.,
28, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces the arrival of a large and choice assortment of Kidderminster Carpets, at unheard-of low prices.
A LOT OF TAPESTRY CARPETS,
much below the manufacturer's Cost Price.
AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST QUALITY STAIR CARPETS,
at greatly reduced prices, with the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Patent Felts, Druggets, &c.; Oilcloths in every width.
HEARTH-RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
The extraordinary low prices of these Goods must effect an immediate clearance. Parties are requested to inspect them without delay.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

PLATE GLASS,
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialders' Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine for making Bread, 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street. December, 1859. Proprietor.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES respectfully invite the attention of Vendors to the following Mineral Waters and Ærated Beverages manufactured by them:—

Soda Water,	Lemonade,
Seltzer Water,	Orangeade,
Carrara Water,	Ginger Beer, &c. &c.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Phillips, Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London or, to ——, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

FINEST ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, 3s. per 4lb Box; Mustard from 6d. per lb; Nutmegs, 6d. per dozen; Arrowroot, 9d. per lb; Polson's Corn Flour, 6d. Finest Currants, 4½d. per lb. A very delicious Mocha Coffee just arrived. LONDON STORES,
17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Wants.

AN Undergraduate Trin. Coll. Dub., of success and experience in Teaching, is open to an engagement as Assistant Teacher in a Public School, or as resident or non-resident Tutor. Testimonials of the highest character. References unexceptionable. Terms moderate. Please address "Iota," 1, Westland-row.

WANTED, a Situation as Milliner, or Milliner and Dressmaker, by a young person experienced in her business, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. F.," Post Office, Armagh.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON, to attend on an elderly lady as own maid; has lived with a titled lady for the last five years, and can be highly recommended; has attended ladies home.—Address to "M. B." IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, a Situation as Ladies' Maid, or to attend on an invalid lady, by a young person who perfectly understands her business; is a dressmaker, and has a good knowledge of millinery; would have no objection to travel; testimonials excellent.—Address "C. D.," Armagh Post Office.

A good, plain Cook, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in every respect; has lived in respectable families; her testimonials are most satisfactory; has no objection to a small washing if required; is a Protestant, and will be well recommended in town.—Address "W. C.," 1, Clare-street; or 121, Upper Dorset-street.

WANTS a Situation, a Young Girl, as Thorough Servant in a respectable small family, or would go as house and parlour maid to any lady requiring her service; will find her a most useful servant; can wash well, and be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; wages not so much the object as a quiet place.—Please address "C. R.," 1, Lower Baggot-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Butler, or General Indoor Servant, a respectable man, of regular habits, who understands his business perfectly well, and has lived with respectable families in England and Ireland, and can be highly recommended by his last master, and has no objection to town or country, is married, a Protestant; if by letter, please to state your terms.—Address "J. K.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Messenger and Porter, a steady, active Man, who has a perfect knowledge of the city and suburbs; can read and write well, or would care offices; is married, and has no incumbrance; character good.—Address "R. C.," 1, Clare-street, or 121, Upper Dorset-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, in a Desirable Parish in the County Wicklow a CURATE. A Nomination will be given.
There is a small comfortable House and some acres of Land.—Apply to the Rector, at the IRISH TIMES Office.

MASONS WANTED.—Wanted, Ten Masons for a long job at the Brewery, Rathdowney, Queen's County.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS
In great variety at
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS, FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MAHOGANY AND TIMBER STORES
33, GOLDEN-LANE, DUBLIN.
A.D. 1789.
GRAVES HOLBROOK begs to inform the Patrons of his long-established Concerns that he is constantly supplied with the following Woods in Log and Plank, viz.:—
St. Domingo, Cuba, Honduras, and Mexican Mahogany; Havana and Pencil Cedar; Veneers; Riga and American Oak, Birch, Ash; Memel Pine, Norway, Quebec, and St. John's Deals and Battens, &c.
N.B.—Orders by Post punctually attended to.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay* where pure *Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent value to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHARDT; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips,	£7 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	6 0 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	6 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime,	6 0 0
Crushed Bones,	7 0 0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol),	0 0 0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.S.L.D., Manager.
A reduction to large consumers.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and cheerfulness of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scrofulous, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaints, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS,
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during all operations hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and decay in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each 5s 0d
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

PERRY DAVIS,
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
Manufactured by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
Dublin.

ESTABLISHED 1807.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.
Accurately and Punctually prepared at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy, unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 86, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND Co., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays a fatal ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Proprietary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and freely forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor ——'s unfailing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Biliousness, or Liver Complaints. ——, while on a Tour through the ——, the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the Botanic Institute, at whose cost it is made known to the ——, whatever will that ——, recipe, that —— that those who may be benefited thereby will ——, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope, the Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

JUVENILE CLOTHING
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MY READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

IT is impossible to detail, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, the many advantages appertaining to Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, NEW REGISTERED PALETOT MORNING COAT, &c. The following always to be had at their Agent,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coat	3	10	0
Paletot	2	2	0
Milled do.	3	3	0
Morning or Office Coat	2	2	0
Imperial and Highland Capes in Cloth	2	2	0
Do. Do. in Tweed	1	1	0

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.
6 for 21s 0d
6 for 24s 0d
6 for 28s 6d
6 for 33s 0d
6 for 36s 0d
6 for 40s 0d
Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
R. HUNT & CO.
Beg to announce that they have added another
WAREROOM
to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS
free on application.
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET.
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
** Three doors from Grafton-street.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.
THE JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
J. M. SINGER AND CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
Manufactory and Branch Establishment, ...VILLE-STREET.
30 and 31, ...
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION,
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

PICTURE FRAMES.
EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.
Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size on the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY!
FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING
use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 7, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, Fire Irons and Fenders, Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves.
J. E. and Co. would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to their
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.

PATENT NURSING CHAIR.
WILLIAM FRY AND CO.
BEG to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Dublin for the PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Child nurses and exercises itself at the same time, and which have received extensive support since their first introduction into England.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Lancet, May 29th, 1858.
"Altogether a most useful invention. Entirely precludes the possibility of accident."
Medical Circular, 24th November, 1858.
"Agreeable to the child, and saving mother and nurse much wearying labour."
Prices from 12s. 6d. to £10 10s. 0d.
An Illustrated and Priced Circular forwarded on application.
WILLIAM FRY AND CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Sole Agents in Dublin.

THE LONDON TEA COMPANY.
STORES:
17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Manager—G. F. KIRKMAN.
System of doing business—Tea, at wholesale prices for Cash, from 1 lb. and upwards. Finest Congou, 3s 7½d. per lb.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds were very steady all day, the quotations being identical with those which guided yesterday's market. Our Government Securities were also unchanged in value, and were freely dealt in.

Bank of Ireland Stock was first quoted without the dividend, the quotation being equivalent to an advance of £1 5s. per cent.; Nationals made a further advance to 67, but the improvement not being sustained, they fell back to 66 at the close. Royals were offered at a reduction of one-half per share, and Hibernians were inquired for at the previous quotation.

Atlantic Steams opened very strongly in consequence of the rumours prevalent of an advantageous sale to an English public company, but afterwards fell back to yesterday's highest price, at which they closed rather weakly. City of Dublin Shares were still in demand at par, at which rate the issue of 1836 passed hands. Dundalks were in demand, buyers asking a large advance on last price.

In Mines, Carysforts and Connorrees realised last rates; Mining Company of Ireland fell one-half per Share, and a reaction took place in Wicklow Copper shares to the extent of 20s; General Mines were in request at the previous price.

Alliance Gas was again on sale at 9¼, and there were buyers of Grand Canal Stock at 37; the previous rate was tendered for Patriotics, but sellers hold out for an advance.

The Railway Market showed no signs of the buoyancy which characterised it yesterday. In Original Shares, the business was limited to Midlands, which were again steady at the previous price; and to Waterford and Kilkenny Stock, in which a further fall of one half per cent. took place. The other shares remain almost as last reported. Belfast and Northern Counties, Belfast and County Downs, and Cork and Bandons, were on sale. Cork and Passages were offered at 11¼; buyers at 11. There were buyers of Belfast Junctions at 43¾, and of Dublin and Droghedas at par. Dublin and Kingstown Stock was offered at 200¾; buyers at 200. The last price was offered for Dublin and Wicklows; the selling price was 5¾. There were buyers of Dundalk and Enniskillens at 13½, and sellers of Great Southern Stock at 114. Waterford and Limericks were on sale at 24.

In Preference Securities the business was equally restricted, the only quotation made being in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which was fractionally lower. Dublin and Wicklows were offered at the last price, with buyers at 12⅜ ½. There were buyers of Dundalk and Enniskillens (class A) at 10⅛, and sellers at 10⅛ ¼.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93½ ⅞
Ditto for new Account, 8th August	93⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	89½
BANKS.	
National Bank	67
Bank of Ireland	235 x d
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼
City of Dublin	—
Ditto Issue of 1836	50
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	22s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	63
Carysfort (Limited)	10s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
Connorree (Limited)	22
RAILWAYS.	
Waterford and Kilkenny	12½
Midland Great Western	52⅞
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Midland Great Western 5 per cent.	101¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols			93⅞			
Ditto for Account	93⅞ ¾	93½ ⅞	93½⅞			
3 per cent. Reduced			93⅞⅞			
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞				
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞⅞			
Bank Stock	92⅞ ¾					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 4.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅜ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ¼
Account,	93⅞ ½
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 ⅞
Account,	93⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ⅞
Account,	93⅞ ½
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞
Account,	93⅞
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par 2 prem.; Eastern Counties 37 6¾; Great Northern, 114¾ 15¼; Grand Trunks, 68 ½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅜ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼; London and South Western, 95½; Midland Stock, 118⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¾. Consols steady at 93⅞ ⅞. Shares a shade firmer above last night's rates. Caledonians firm.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 4.

Bank Stock, 229 30; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼ ⅛; Exchequer Bills, par, 4 prem.; London and North Western, 101⅜ 2; Amberg, 6⅞ ¾; London and South Western, 101⅛ 2; Caledonians, 93¼ 4; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 51⅞ 2½; Midland Stock, 117⅜ 18; Eastern Counties, 56⅜ 7; North British, 63½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; South Eastern, 85¼ ⅞; Great Northern, 114⅞ 15¼; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 96⅞ 7; Great Northern A, 114½ 15½; York and North Midland, 81⅞ 2; Great Western, 69⅞ 70; Grand Trunk of Canada, 27⅞ 8¼; Great Southern and Western, 113½ 14½. Consols steady, at 93⅞ ⅞. Shares very inactive, with little or nothing doing, but the tone is good. Luxembourgs and Dutch Rhenish in good demand. Canadians dull. French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds improved about ⅛ per cent., but a relapse subsequently took place. Little business going forward. Share markets firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firmer. Rentes closed at 68.65, or 20 centimes higher than on yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

English funds dull to-day at a fractional decline caused by the large failures in course of announcement. Money was in full demand to-day, but an easy market is expected next week. The market for British Railway Stock has been inactive, but generally steady. In one or two instances a slight advance has taken place. Great Northern declined one per cent. in foreign exchanges. This afternoon there was no change of importance from rates of last post. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The New York advices state that remittances of specie to this country are likely to continue. Gold is 2-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 1-10th dearer in Hamburg than in London. Letters from Amsterdam state that in Holland the subscriptions for the Russian Loan, which is to be adjudicated to-morrow, have been rather large. The change in the Portuguese Ministry is said to be favourable to the prospect of honest finance in that country.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening

Stock markets were quiet although some decline was occasioned by the announcement of the extensive mercantile embarrassments in the leather trade, prices were well supported. The funds scarcely varied to the extent of a fraction throughout the day, and closed at yesterday's rates. Little business was done. The Share market generally firm. The demand for money to-day, was active, and as many of the principal discounters decline to do business below 4½ to 4⅝ per cent. A large number of applications continue to be averted to the Bank of England. The present demand upon that establishment involves to a considerable extent, on anticipation of the dividend which will be payable on Monday next.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 4.—Weather very fine, arrivals of foreign wheat and oats large. Nothing doing in either wheat or flour, prices consequently nominal. Barley steady. Oats sweet and good, and unaltered, inferior and light 6d cheaper.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 4.—(Usborne's Report.)—Weather brilliant. Wheat off, stands quiet. Floating cargoes none arrived off coast, and sellers of cargoes on passage at rather less money. Maize slow. Oats—Large arrivals. Barley steady, and prices against sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 4.—Sugar market steady. Coffee flat, and rather lower for plantation custom, 168 bales Alexandria mocha taken in at 90s. Tea quiet. Rice—fair demand at steady rates. Saltpetre quiet. Jute—market flat, and of 1,700 bales only 350 sold at barely previous rates. Tallow—market quiet; 58s both spot and last three months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 4.—Sales probably 8,000 bales. No change.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 4.—Beasts 1,076; sheep and lambs 8,319; calves 194; beef 8d to 8½d; middling 7d to 7½d; inferior 5d to 6½d; best wedders 8½d to 9½d; middling 7½d to 8d; ewes 6½d to 7½d; lambs 7½d to 9½d; calves 6d to 7½d. Small supply and slow sales, at advanced rates.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 4.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 104s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,150 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 4.—Oats, 14s to 14s 4d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 5.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 5.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 6.
America (New York), and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a m, July 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p m, July 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p m, July 9.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a m, July 10.
America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p m, July 11.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 11.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 12.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 12.
America (Boston) [Q]	Ten a m, July 15.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p m, July 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 17.
America (New York) [L]	Six p m, July 17.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 18.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 19.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius, India (Calcutta) [S]	One p m, July 19.
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a m, July 22.
West Coast of Africa [L]	Six p m, July 23.
America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 24.
America (Boston) [G]	Ten a m, July 24.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius India (Calcutta), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 25.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p m, July 26.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,928 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Gisippus, or the Forgotten Friend;" "The Rights of Women, or the Shamrock, Rose and Thistle;" "Milliner's Holiday."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSECLOTHING, HARNESS, STABLE REQUISITES, &c.
Parties requiring the above will effect a considerable saving by inspecting my present Stock, embracing a general assortment of
Single and Double Rein Bridles,
Fine Steel Bits, Brass and Silver-mounted Harness,
Saddles in Variety,
Martingales, Horse Clothing, Head Collar,
Rollers and Circingles,
Stirrup Leathers and Irons, Spurs,
Chamois, Sponges, Horse and Water Brushes,
Curry and Mane Combs,
Riding and Driving Whips, Horse Bandages,
Knee Caps,
and every other article in the Saddlery and Stable Department, about half the usual charge elsewhere.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business, the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 5.

THERE is no gratitude in statesmen. Of all men Mr. Gladstone, at the present moment, ought to be most grateful to the House of Lords. He had framed a Budget which exhibited an imaginary surplus of £430,000. That surplus has vanished into thin air even before the Budget was passed. In the votes for the year no estimate was taken for the expenses of the Chinese war. Mr. Gladstone hoped "that "something would turn up," or that the Chinese would surrender at once and pay all the costs. In some vague anticipation of this kind the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to abolish the Paper-duty, and thus to add a million and a quarter to an already formidable deficiency. The Lords did what they could to rescue Mr. Gladstone. They gave him a million and a quarter to spend, and spent it is already. Yesterday morning was issued an estimate of the sum required still to be voted *towards* defraying the expenses of operations in China *beyond the ordinary grants*. This pleasant instalment makes up the round sum of three million eight hundred thousand pounds!

If from this sum of £3,800,000 we deduct the revenue gained by the retention of the Paper-duty, we have a deficit still remaining of £2,575,000 for the Chinese war alone, or about threepence in the pound additional Income-tax. We already pay tenpence in the pound, but Mr. Gladstone has taken good care that we must pay even more than that simple and symmetrical shilling which he at first proposed. Where else is the money to be found? The Tariff is a total failure—the people will not drink sour French wines. We cannot place a duty on coal or iron for ten years to come, yet here is an actual deficit of £2,575,000, which must be met. Verily, it costs a vast treasure to revenge the seizure of a lorcha.

But Mr. Gladstone has no gratitude in his soul; nay he is indignant that any attempt should have been made to rescue him from the embarrassment of his own measures. To-night Lord Palmerston will move a series of resolutions upon privilege and Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will endeavour to prove that the House of Lords is very guilty in preventing the sacrifice of a million and a quarter, in the face of a deficit. Had not the Lords rejected the bill for the abolition of the Paper-duty, we should have to provide £3,800,000 from direct taxation. That fact alone will satisfy the country of the wisdom and prudence which guided the Lords, despite the vituperation of disappointed revolutionists and empirical financiers.

THE spirited crusaders who so enthusiastically volunteered for the Pope's Brigade are coming home as best they may, with ardour tolerably cooled. They who refused to proceed to Hull from Liverpool, finding themselves in breakfast, dinner, and supper, and a bed beside, out of the Papal bounty of one shilling and threepence, were wise in their generation. They inferred, rightly enough, that if they were treated so scurvily near home, they would be treated worse when farther off. Letters, however, there were in abundance, professedly from Irish correspondents at Rome, but manifestly concocted in chapel vestries. According to these, the Pope was enamoured of his Irish Brigaders. They were *angeli* though not *angli*, when not flying at each other's throats. Nothing could equal the sumptuousness of their entertainment—in print. Ducks and green peas, roast lamb and Westphalia hams, Bologna sausages washed down by Rhenish wine formed their ordinary diet. Themistocles could speak Persian before he was one year at the Court of Susa; but the Irish Volunteers were the subjects of a miracle, for they learned French, German, and Italian, simply by travelling in third-class railroad carriages. Much of this was really believed by the poor ploughmen of the South and West, and they hurried to Rome, not so much to fight for the Pope as to revel in gastronomic beatitude, and "to learn the languages."

Still, it oozed out that numbers were coming back, as they said, because there was no fighting; as the priests said, because they were for ever fighting. Some fifty or sixty are in the hands of the French Police. Those who reached the Roman territories are undergoing the purgatory of Austrian discipline at a place called Macerata, a name ominous of lankness. Others have penetrated as far as Trieste, and then became very tired of their travels. A batch of 39, scantily covered with rags, and otherwise in miserable plight, have besieged the residence of the British Ambassador at Vienna. Hearing a commotion by no means usual in the quiet streets of the capital of Austria, that functionary beheld a forlorn company of wild Irish acting the part of dancing Dervishes before his windows, and coolly demanding to be sent home. *Facilis descensus Averni;* and their clerical crimps had led them thus far, and then left them to their fate. To undertake to send home to Ireland all the discontented defenders of the Papacy was too much for the British Ambassador. These "noble and stalwart warriors" are ignobly consigned to the Austrian Police as undraped paupers, and experience, to their misfortune, that pauper deportation is not confined to England.

But what is to become of these men on their return? Will they not be "marked" in their own villages? Have they not exhausted the Papal tribute, which was not collected merely that a few hundred Irish labourers might perform the grand tour? What is to be their status? Are they outlaws, or do they recover their political rights by returning, when they have taken service under a foreign Power? If they do we hope the first use that will be made of their recovered privileges will be the prosecution of those who entrapped them, and who abandoned them to starve a thousand miles from home or friend.

ONE of the kidnapped children of Mrs. Sherwood has been discovered, but not recovered by the mother. On Monday last, accompanied by a friend, she proceeded to Wicklow, where her son, a boy of nine years old, had been placed under the charge of a man named Farrell. The Farrells stated that the child had been with them for the last three months, but that he had just left the cottage. She caught a glimpse of the boy running at full speed across the hills, and then the Farrells informed her that the boy was afraid lest she should put him in jail, and had fled on her approach. Probably such was the idea impressed upon the mind of the boy, and, doubtless, when he ran from Farrell's cottage he knew where to retreat. A mob was instantly collected. Mrs. Sherwood, on attempting to return, was assailed and stoned, and had not a party of Police providentially arrived, the case of the Sherwoods might have closed in murder.

How comes it that the Detective Police or the Constabulary could not discover the child during the last three months? Numbers must have known the whole circumstances of the case, otherwise a furious mob could not have been so readily collected. Why has not the child been restored even now, when it is known where he is secreted? If the Police knew nothing whatever of this strange child, whose history every peasant seemed to be aware of, they were acquainted with the direction of his flight when they rescued Mrs. Sherwood. There can be no difficulty now in discovering him, and we should suppose that one of the duties of the Police should be to restore a stolen child to his parent.

The *Times* on the Weight of Parliamentary Business:—

There are minds to which the weakness of nature is a matter of unceasing complaint. What a pity that we cannot turn night into day, work 16 hours out of the 24, speak a hundred languages, learn a whole library, build towers a mile high, sink shafts a mile deep, live a thousand years, fly, do without meat or drink, and do or suffer all sorts of things that might easily be imagined! If these people had their way, we should have a hard time of it. Like a pet cat in a family of small children, we should never be allowed to close our eyes. With such ambitious desires on all sides, it is a comfort to think that M.P.'s are but mortal. The House of Commons sat till past 2 yesterday morning, and met again at 12, leaving about ten hours for everything that the rulers of a great empire may want to do in the interval. The House met again at 5, with every prospect of a long debate, several members wishing to anticipate the coming discussion on the Privilege Question. But nature came happily to the relief of the members in general, and Ministers in particular. At 7 there was a count out. The debate was nipped in the bud. How this happened is plain enough to all who, like Sancho Panza, can bless the man that invented sleep. There are other things to be done besides speaking or listening to speeches. There was the novelty of fine weather. The extraordinary spectacle of the sun really shining drew people out of doors. It was something to be able to walk without an umbrella, and to be out of doors, and not in a close carriage. "Houses" can be safely reckoned on in bad weather, as a man may then be as well in the House of Commons as anywhere else; but on the return of fine weather it is impossible to keep Houses together, at least in July. Not even the prospect of a magnificent debate on a good constitutional question, to occupy a whole week, and consist of speeches three hours long on the average, will prevail over the weakness of the flesh. Last night, it seems, the exhausted members were eating, drinking, sleeping, walking, talking, and doing everything but sitting, as good members ought to do, when the House was counted out; and thus an evening has been lost to the country, and gained by the hon. members, their wives, and children.

Of course, it is useless to ask pity for Ministers. Pity breeds contempt. A man does not get into the foremost dozen of the Anglo-Saxon race, and at the head of this great Empire, in order to be pitied. In fact, genius and industry are never pitied. In this country we pity fools and lazy fellows. When we find a man working his wits till they wear themselves out, Englishmen set to plundering or abusing him. He is the lawful prey of everything that eats, drinks, and sleeps at regular hours, and digests its food properly. So, we repeat, we disclaim all idea of soliciting pity for Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. "They can take care of themselves." We seem to hear this sentiment echoed by twenty thousand persons who sat down to dinner yesterday at 7, and went to bed at 11 ... and will not be up when these words meet the eyes of the great British public. But there is a further consideration. We need not pity cows and horses, but it is an object that they should give milk and do their work. So, earnestly deprecating all idea of pity for Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, nevertheless, in the purest and most patriotic selfishness, we beg to ask how, in the name of common sense, they can govern the country if they are always to be in their places in Parliament? Here are the army and the finances of India to be reconstructed; China to be brought to reason by arms or by negotiation; the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in a state of transition; our astute neighbours across the Channel engaged in various machinations; the whole flock of German princes gathering and bleating to strange music; America, as usual, picking quarrels with us; some very important Government measures in a most imperfect state; and, to crown all, thirty-four orders of the day on the list for this morning. Parliamentary and purely official duties occupy Ministers somewhere about fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, leaving ten hours for all the means of private existence, and also for the general policy of the empire, to be got through at odd minutes of the day. It is plain the thing cannot be done. The most momentous affairs run a risk of being absolutely forgotten in such a pressure. When the Gauls enter the British Senate they will find Conscript Fathers sitting with admirable patience, getting through the orders of the day as fast as they can, and crying "Order," as the intruders cut them down, with the Speaker at their head.

We are aware these comments are exceedingly idle, and that we have no remedy to offer. Could the British public be once assured that Ministers were at the point of utter exhaustion, they would think that now was the time to make one last effort and destroy the whole Cabinet, so as to have the amusement of a new Ministry. But we beg to repeat the question, how are we to be governed, and how is anything to be done in this way? We have no Government except Parliament. We do not permit any king or dictator to rule over us. For the most trifling novelty we must have Parliamentary sanction. Yet we are disabling Parliament from doing anything properly. Of the hundred or two bills to be despatched between this and the 10th of August, a large portion must fall to the ground and be trampled to death in the crowd; and the remainder cannot receive that attention necessary to make good measures. We have already had an Act of Parliament this session to insert the word "Finsbury" in an act which had just received the royal assent. There must be more serious mishaps. But even Acts of Parliament may be insignificant compared with foreign policy. If a wise decision is taken by a Minister who can only give an odd half-hour in a week to the most important questions of European policy or international duty, it must be by a miracle, and in these days we do not expect a miracle to supersede ordinary means.

The *Times* on the Chinese War:—

From time to time there has fallen upon the House of Commons much meditating upon financial topics, startling hints of demands yet to be made for the war with China. In those alternations of deep despondency and high jubilation which took their turn while Mr. Gladstone was sounding the deep abyss of deficit and piling up the fanciful mound of increasing revenue, the minds of his hearers often turned to this unmeasured responsibility. The long shadow of a truculent Tartar stretched across the floor of the House, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer drew out his balances the thoughtful representatives of the millions of useful taxpayers were concluding within themselves that the truth or falsehood of all the arithmetic they were trying to understand must depend very much upon what might be the frame of mind of a small knot of ignorant and obstinate Mandarins, who were intriguing in a barbarous city of the extreme East. These distant forebodings are now assuming a palpable shape. They have not yet taken the form of a printed reality, we do not see them yet in units and ciphers, but in the Parliamentary report of our yesterday's impression these ominious words occur:—"Mr. Laing brought up the estimate of the expenditure for operations in China." The phrase is gently worded. It is called the "Estimate;" in reality it is the bill. The money is already spent. Months ago the dockyards were in full activity, the arsenals resounded with the din of metal upon metal, the stores were being shipped, the troops were moving from all points of our dominion to this one threatened spot; and, a little late as usual, the force of the Empire was being concentrated upon that shallow, muddy, prospectless bay, which receives the waters of the Peiho. Thither gunboats have been long ago struggling through the wide ocean, and round the stormy Cape, and larger ships have been more deliberately following, freighted with British redcoats. From India, generals and armies have been passing in a quick stream to the designated rendezvous. Across the Isthmus of Suez Plenipotentiaries of high fame, great titles, and tremendous powers, have been speeding to the spot of union. Gorgeous military and diplomatic staffs have been seen on the road of the general pilgrimage. In the House of Commons they may call this an Estimate; taxpayers who read the newspapers know that it is a bill. It is not an obligation we may incur or refuse; it is an account of money spent. How much is it? Is it a matter of small importance? We have, according to the revenue accounts published on Monday, a little surplus. Shall we toss this godsend into the China budget, and clear our memory of the matter? We fear we are not quit of the matter so easily. The sum has not yet been named in print, but it may be two, and it may even amount to three millions. Three millions represent a threepenny income-tax; and, however, proud we may be of the seamanship of the lieutenants who navigate our gunboats, and of the promptitude which assembles such a force, just a little too late, in the Gulf of Pechell; and of the generalship which will, as we may fairly anticipate, advance this force without much dysentery or opthalmia across a hundred and twenty miles of flat undefended country; still we cannot but think of those three pennies to be surrendered out of every pound of earnings, and feel some curiosity as to whether there is to be any actual advantage forthcoming from the sacrifice. If we saw our way clear to a final settlement we would pay for it, not very willingly, but we would pay it, and wash our hands of all the dusty foolery and grotesque upholstery of these automaton Celestials. If we could be quite sure that all these ships and regiments, and magnificent staff, military and diplomatic, would settle all that requires to be settled, abate everything that requires to be abated, and for every route and discountenance, and put out of the possibility of future noxiousness, all these impregnable old gentlemen who are always hatching mischief at a safe distance, we should be inclined to make a great gulph and swallow this unpleasant demand. But is this so? What is going to be done for these our hardly earned two or three millions? If it is merely to keep the trade open, it would seem that the money is thrown away. According to all accounts, Canton is very happy, Hongkong goes on with its old comfortable routine of libel trials and official squabbels much as usual, Shanghai increases in commercial movements every quarter, the teas come down to Foochow more regularly than the resident merchants choose always to admit, opium makes its way into the interior, and the exchanges can be so worked as to give inducements to a residence within the tropics. We have not heard of any massacre at Amoy or of any difficulties at Ningpo. Tea and silk are coming out, and opium and cotton goods are going in. We are aware that if any difficulty occurred in any matter of this kind it would be the duty of the property classes and professional classes of England to turn their pockets inside out, and tumble all their coin into a heap to protect the China merchants, while they continue to make quick fortunes in short generations. But no necessity of this kind has occurred, or seems even to threaten. What, then, is going to be done for these two or three millions? Before we pay the money we think this ought to be thoroughly explained.

Of course we must pay. The expedition is gone, and the cost has been incurred under the public eye and without Parliamentary protest. There seems, however, to be some probability of this vast amount being utterly thrown away. There is at Pekin a stupid, obstinate, faithless, faction of old Mandarins, who direct the affairs of the Chinese Empire. They have never yet been reached, and they do not believe that they ever can be reached. They hear of cities sacked by rebels, and of cities taken by foreigners, but they do not believe in Pekin being reached by either. They have no notion that there is any arm long enough to extend to their haunts. At the worst they trust always to stop a barbarian envoy at Tien-tsin, or to buy a rebel leader before he gets inconveniently near. If we destroy this superstition, if we go straight up to Pekin, as we might as easily as we might march from Salisbury to Devizes, this wretched clique might run or might stay, but we should never have occasion to go there again. The Mandarins would have had their lesson. If, however, all these plenipotentaries and staff officers, and soldiers and sailors, with their Armstrong guns and their tremendous stores, are only going to rectify some wordy diplomatic subtlety, and to make something plain upon paper, our money is cast uselessly away. There may be some use in giving the Chinese a lesson at Pekin, but we have positive proof that there is no use in making them sign any quantity of paper. We have got all that paper can give us; we have the Yangtse opened and the North opened, according to paper right. All that we can possibly now usefully do is to show what happens when these paper rights are violated. As to pressing, under such circumstances, for more paper rights, it would be like prosecuting a man who had given you a forged note, and compromising the matter upon his giving you more forged notes. In the first instance the acknowledgment of the right to free transit in China was invaluable; but, this having been obtained, any mere diplomatic recognition of that right is, instead of being worth three millions and a threepenny income-tax, not worth the peacock's feather of the Mandarin who, with his tongue in his cheek, may sign it. A Chinese war properly conducted, and with a just and practical object, would be a paying and a decisive thing, justifiable upon every ground of morality and expediency; but a war for a certain number of scratches of Indian ink upon a certain quantity of bamboo paper—and this is what we fear this is likely to be—is something so absurd that we think it will be well for the English public to say of Chinese, as they have said of Arctic expeditions, that the last has gone forth, and that, let who will get into a difficulty in those latitudes, we will spend no more lives and money there.

PARTY RIOT IN ARMAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARMAGH, TUESDAY MORNING.—The July Anniversaries, it had been hoped, would pass over, in Armagh, without any disturbance of the peace or any excitement of a political character. The angry feelings which were provoked some weeks ago by party demonstrations had, it was thought, subsided, and the presence of an extra force of police in town, for the last six weeks, tended to strengthen this opinion. In this, however, the citizens were disappointed, as a riot, which afterwards assumed a fearful aspect, broke out on Monday night, at 11 o'clock. The particulars, so far as I have been able to learn from observation, as well as from the most trustworthy information, are as follow:—Sunday being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne passed quietly, and on Monday there was no display of feeling on the part of the Protestants till evening; but, about 9 o'clock, a bonfire was lighted in a field adjoining the workhouse, about half a mile from the city. A multitude of the youth of the town, composed chiefly of artisans and labourers, repaired to the scene of the fire. The town was now perfectly quiet; but about 10 o'clock the people of Irish-street and Charter School lane were startled by the appearance of a mob of Roman Catholics, playing fifes and beating drums. This crowd was composed chiefly of butchers' boys, nail-makers, brogue-makers, and idlers, and were followed by an immense concourse of men, women, and children. As they passed along, party expressions were shouted, and King William the Third was consigned to warm quarters. When the mob had reached the Drelincourt School—a Protestant institution—they stopped; several pistols were discharged into the air, and after a short time they resumed their march to tunes and music of the most offensive character, leaving the town by the Caledon-road. In about an hour afterwards they re-entered the city at Irish-street a place inhabited almost exclusively by Romanists. A few Protestants residing here and in Callan-street were chosen as the objects of attack, and a most destructive work was now commenced. The mob—a moving mass of men and women—ran through the street, dealing out spoliation to the houses of obnoxious inhabitants. Two or three of these families were known as adherents of the late religious revival, and were made the first objects of attack. Stones of huge dimensions were thrown with the most desperate intentions, and these were supplied in large numbers by women, who carried them in their aprons. The streets now presented a frightful appearance, the stones and brickbats being literally showered into the houses, glass flying, doors and window-frames being broken in pieces, and the affrighted inmates in momentary danger of losing their lives. Simultaneously might be heard above the din the voices of women, with fearful execrations, goading the men on to their work of destruction. During all this time nothing was known of these proceedings by the police, who had gone to preserve order at the extreme end of the town. The intelligence was first conveyed to the Protestant party at the bonfire by a woman who ran all the way from Callan-street. About half-past eleven o'clock a party of Protestants repaired to the scene of the outrage. They pursued the wrecking party through Callan-street, as far as Irish-street, where they were met by the police, under command of Sub-Inspector Faussett. Their appearance did not deter the rioters, the stone-throwing was kept up, and the police were exposed to a tempestuous fire of the most formidable missiles. In vain did the police attempt to quell the outrage. Bludgeons were brandished in the air, and the men by whose brawny arms they were wielded seemed to hurl scorn and defiance in the teeth of the constabulary. Some of the police were severely hurt, and, I am told, even maimed.

This outrage on the part of the Romanists was followed by retributive vengeance by some of the opposite party, who broke the windows of the very men who, a few minutes before, had been dealing out destruction to their neighbours. However, in a few minutes, temporary tranquillity was restored, a number of respectable citizens, acting in concert with the police, having induced the Protestant party to go home. I have been told by Head-constable St. George that the police owe much to the effective co-operation of the Protestant citizens in their efforts to restore peace.

When the streets were cleared of the rioters, the ground presented a startling appearance. The pathway and channels were covered with stones and brickbats, and the houses were without even a vestige of doors or windows.

Other parts of the town fared in a similar way. The windows of several unoffending citizens residing in Scotch-street and Dobbin-street were left without a pane. About one o'clock peace was restored. The police, under Captain Faussett, who was accompanied by Mr. Paton, J.P., and Mr. Winder, J.P., continued to patrol the streets till an early hour in the morning. The greatest excitement prevails, and a renewal of the disturbances is hourly anticipated.

NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM COMPANY.—A meeting was held on Tuesday of the shareholders in the notorious North of Europe Steam Company, for the purpose of receiving the report of the liquidators, Messrs. Smith and Capper, and of declaring a further return of 5s. per share. An attempt was made by Mr. Abel, but unsuccessfully, to trace the manner in which the shareholders' property has been dissipated. The liquidators refused to reply to Mr. Abel's questions, upon the ground that they had nothing to do with the company's antecedents prior to their election to their present office. Mr. Abel, on the other hand, insisted that the liquidators had been appointed not only to realise the assets, but to inquire what has become of the £400,000, lost to the shareholders. The report, notifying the payment of 5s. per share, making £1 5s. returned out of the £20 shares, was adopted. It is anticipated that a further and final dividend of 5s. per share will be distributed. The attendance at this meeting was very small.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty the Queen yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, took a drive in an open carriage and four yesterday afternoon. Lord Alfred Paget and Lord Charles Fitzroy attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, went to Wimbledon yesterday afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle at 20 minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. His Royal Highness entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen to luncheon and played cricket in the Home Park, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Killaloe left Clarisford House on Monday, for Ahern House, county of Waterford.

The Earl of Clancarty, family and suite, purpose leaving Garbally on Friday, for Knocknagreenah, Galway.

Viscount Mountgarrett has arrived at the Hotel, Holyhead.

Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., Lady Stewart, family and suite, arrived at 14, Adelaide-street, Kingstown, on Tuesday, from Ballygawley House.

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., left Bushy Park yesterday, for a short stay at Antrim Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have left the Clarendon for Eglinton Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess Grey have left London for Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Earl of Yarborough has sailed in his yacht from Cowes on a cruise in the Channel. The Countess and Lady Sophia Pelham are expected in London in a few days.

The Count and Countess Alexander Strogonoff and family have left the Clarendon for the Isle of Wight.

Lord John Manners has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

THANKS.

From the committee of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church for the following:—Charles Leet, Esq. M D, £5; A Friend, per Mrs Melyn, £1 1s; A C C R, 3s 6d; Anonymous, 1s; Eugene Le Clera, Esq. M D, £1; Frederick Barret, Esq. collection £4 14s; Mrs J Sparrow, per Miss N Coleman, 5s; Humphrey Atkinson, Esq. and Mrs Atkinson, £1 1s; D W Tweedy, Falmouth, per last, 5s; W Carne, Esq. do, do, 5s; George French, Esq. Q C, 10s; Mrs Hackett, per Rev M Neligan, 10s; the Rev Joseph Calwell, do, £1; Mrs Conry, do, £1; Charles Hail, Esq. per Doctor Fleury, £1; Messrs Switzer, Ferguson, and Co, £10; Joseph Kincaid, Esq. £5; John W Gregg, £1; Frederick Kirkpatrick, Esq. M D, £5; Benjamin Fawcett, Esq. £10. Memorial Fund for Mrs Whately and Mrs George Wale. The committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—Rev W Prior Moore, per Miss Murphy, £1; Mrs Thompson, £1; Miss Thompson, 10s. Miss Brady's collection—Lady Olivia Sparrow, £25; Lord Massereene, £5; the Provost, £2; Mrs MacDonnell, £1; The Archdeacon of Glendalough, £1; Dr Mollan, £1; Mr and Mrs Hodgson, £1; the Hon Mrs Gough, £1; Rev J W Finlay, £1; Miss Macgregor, £1; A Mother, £1. Miss Poole's collection—Thomas Adams, Esq. £5; Mrs Watson, £1; Mrs White, £1; Mrs May, 10s; Lady Whelan, 5s; Miss Peters, 5s; Miss Williams, 2s 6d.

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.

The monotony of camp-life at the Curragh was relieved yesterday by one of those brilliant military displays to which the bold open country of Kildare is peculiarly adapted. No visible change has taken place in the camp since last season, but its general appearance indicates that cleanliness, comfort, and a degree of social enjoyment exist in every circle within the narrow and confined limits of its various huts. At an early hour in the morning the soldiers were busily engaged in making ready for the review, and up and down through the camp, nothing was heard but the "note of preparation," the clash of the polished muskets, and the sound of tramping horses, as they were led out from their stables to be garnished in battle array. Shortly before 10 o'clock every arrangement had been perfectly completed, and the various regiments moved off to the hollow below the camp, and took up position. There is nothing very striking in the scenery surrounding the camp, the entire embracing nothing but a flat, level country, with a relief mountain in the distance. Still, the effect of the whole concentrated force of men in arms, stationed in its most picturesque spot, was very pleasing, and might have afforded a worthy theme for loftier aspirations than it would be judicious to indulge in here. The absence of sunshine, and the gloom which prevailed during the entire day, detracted from the enjoyment of such spectators as sought to combine two pleasures in one; but to the less exacting the military movements alone, independently of the weather, must have afforded ample reward for the distance they had come to witness them. There were only two or three persons on the field who could be identified as residents of Dublin. Last season the reviews were attended by thousands of the citizens, and we are sure that the present series just inaugurated will draw an equally large number to the camp during the summer. In the present day, when standing armies are the great topic of public interest in every country in Europe, it is only natural that when opportunities are afforded us of estimating the value of great masses of men, by personal inspection, we should avail ourselves of them, and learn something in this military age of the method of battle and the skill of our commanders. The olden days of chivalry and romance have died out with the age in which they started into existence, but there remains behind, in our time, that which is of more precious worth—the practical and the useful. Science and art are applied to their proper purposes, and every day brings forth some new proof of the generation to which we belong, and the mould in which our aims and objects are cast. Nothing is more practical or useful than a grand review, where we can see at a glance the "bravoure" and excellence of our soldiery and carry home with us a new sense of security and independence. The scene yesterday was well calculated to induce this feeling. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand men were brought into the field, all in the very best condition, and portraying an order and a manliness of bearing which would have done them honour in a wider and nobler sphere of action. General Sir George Browne, G.C.B., for the first time at the Curragh, took the command of the troops. The General left Dublin by the nine o'clock train, which stopped specially at Newbridge, to enable him to arrive the sooner at the camp. He was attended by a numerous staff. Shortly before eleven o'clock the General rode up, and was received with the customary honours by the troops drawn in contiguous columns. Having made his inspection, the men were formed into divisions, and the 76th Regiment proceeded in the direction of Kildare, to represent the enemy. The opposing army was supposed to be in the direction of Newbridge. The cavalry and artillery then took up their positions, and the full heat of the battle commenced. The sound of the guns rolled over the hills in the distance, and volumes of thick smoke, wafted across by the wind, showed there was no lack of ammunition. A grand attack was made from the road leading from Newbridge. Skirmishers were sent out in all directions, scattering their disastrous fire everywhere. The infantry then formed into line, and, having obtained the word of command "charge," rushed with a wild cheer down the incline opposing the enemy. The enemy was posted with his right on the Gibbit raft, and the left on the Walster raft. The cavalry were re-formed into subdivisions to the remote right, and, being followed by the artillery, advanced in a canter round the South Western hill, and, wheeling to the right, took up a new position. The artillery were kept a great deal in subjection during the day. Some close skirmishing took place, and was vigorously maintained for a considerable time. The left of the enemy was turned by the cavalry. After some ordinary deployments, the entire body of men was formed into line, and moved on towards the flagstaff, where General Browne, General Gascoigne, General Parlby, and General Bloomfield were stationed. The troops then marched past in the following order, bands playing and colours unfurled:—Scots Greys, 15th Hussars, 3rd Light Dragoons, Horse Artillery, one battery; Royal Artillery, 4 batteries; 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, 15th Regiment, 14th Regiment, 16th Regiment, 96th Regiment, 26th Regiment, 20th Rifles, 3rd battalion. The troops then passed into camp. The review had concluded before two o'clock, and General Browne proceeded to Dublin from Newbridge by the train which reached that town at a quarter to four.

A total of 165 officers and 5,971 non-commissioned officers and men will be despatched to India in the course of the present month.

Major Hawkins' field battery Royal Artillery, consisting of Capt. Percival, Lieuts. Drysdale, Stratton, and Murray, Assist.-Surg. Hogg, and Vet.-Surg. Anderson, left Christchurch, on Monday morning, to march to Hilsea Barracks, Portsmouth, there to be quartered until further orders. The battery strength is 104 horses, 10 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 210 gunners and drivers, with their guns and ammunition waggons.

In order to substantiate the extreme strength claimed for the Armstrong gun under the highest possible charge of powder and shot, one of the 12-pounder guns recently turned out in the Woolwich factory, having been ordered to undergo an additional proof for the satisfaction of the War Department and the country, was on Tuesday submitted to a most rigid trial. The gun was loaded and fired with every ounce of powder which the chamber was capable of containing, to which was added a long cylinder or bar of solid iron, equivalent to five ordinary shot. This charge was repeated and fired in a dozen rounds, and, after a careful searching of the interior, and the application of the ordinary means to test the solidity of the metal, the firing was continued, with the charge as above stated, up to the 50th round, when the firing was ordered to cease, and the gun, having been again examined and subjected to ample scrutiny, was pronounced incapable of being burst or damaged under ordinary usage. In addition to the stipulated number of 12-pounder guns already completed in the Woolwich factory, 112 of larger dimensions (25-pounders), intended for service in the new class of gunboats, have also been completed. Three 12-pounder guns, on Mr. Whitworth's principle, are also in a forward state of construction, and are intended to be employed at the forthcoming competition at Shoeburyness.

Capt. H. Savage, R.E., who was tried nearly three weeks since by general court-martial at Chatham, still remains under arrest, and although a considerable time has elapsed since the termination of the trial the finding of the court has not yet been received from the authorities. Capt. Savage was placed under arrest on the 22nd of May, and was not informed for nearly three weeks afterwards that he was to be tried by court-martial. He has been altogether six weeks under arrest. No reason has been assigned for this protracted delay on the part of the military authorities at head-quarters.

THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, arrived at Devonport on Monday morning, and in the afternoon, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard, went on board the screw steamship Hero, 91, Captain Seymour, where a large party of ladies were assembled. Shortly after steam was got up, and the Hero left Hamoaze and proceeded into Plymouth Sound, where she will probably remain until his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarks. It is expected that the Channel fleet will wait outside the port and escort the Hero into the Atlantic.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steam sloop Firebrand, 6, Commander Bruce, on Tuesday arrived at Greenhithe from the west, with orders to embark a cargo of naval stores and provisions for the use of the fleet about to convey his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales across the Atlantic. A couple of lighters, already freighted, were on Tuesday towed down to Greenhithe from Woolwich by the steam tug Bustler, Second Master Draper. The rendezvous of the ships and the port whence his Royal Highness will sail, as at present stated, has been fixed for Devonport, where the Cornwall Volunteers have solicited and have obtained permission to be present at the Prince's embarkation and form a guard of honour, as representatives of the county from which his Royal Highness derives his title of Duke of Cornwall.

The screw steam troopship Himalaya, Capt. Seccombe, continues in the Sound. A portion of the staff of the Astronomer Royal is expected to embark on Friday, and the remainder, with Professor Airey, on Saturday, when she will probably sail for the north coast of Spain.

Nothing whatever has at present transpired from official or other quarters in confirmation of the report of an intended naval review at Spithead prior to the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Canada.

The Ranger, 5, screw gunvessel, Commander H. R. Wratislaw, sailed from Spithead on Tuesday, at 11.30 a.m., for the West Coast of Africa, taking a mail for Sierra Leone.

The screw steam gunvessel Viper, 4, Commander William N. W. Hewett, from Ascension, May 14, and Fayal, June 22, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday evening.

CONSTABULARY.

Philip Andrew Delapere Robinson, Esq., having been awarded by the Civil Service Commissioners first place at a competitive examination of eight candidates, held at the Castle on the 20th ultimo, has been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to a Cadetship in the Constabulary force, and ordered to join the depot in the Phoenix Park immediately.

Edward O'Reilly, Esq., who was awarded second place at the same examination, has also been appointed to a vacant cadetship, and ordered to join the depot without delay.

A cadetship in the force is now vacant, and at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, owing to the retirement of Sub-Inspector Maurice J. Quill, lately stationed at Easkey, county Sligo.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.]

London, Wednesday Evening.

The Dublin and Meath Railway Bill for a direct line into Dublin was rejected this morning before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

EXTENSION OF THE NEAPOLITAN INSURRECTION.

NAPLES (VIA GENOA), JULY 1.—The troops who were stationed in the environs of Naples have been concentrated in the city. The garrison of St. Elmo is composed of foreign soldiers. In other parts of the kingdom the police have been maltreated in the same manner as those at Naples. 12,000 visits of condolence have been paid to Baron Brenier.

TURKEY—THE SULTAN AND HIS MINISTERS.

Advices from Constantinople to the 27th state that the Sultan had written to the Grand Vizier, congratulating him on the result of his mission, and had assembled the Ministers, to whom he declared that he would support them against all rivalry.

CONDEMNATION OF EX-MINISTERS.

Judgment had been pronounced against Hassib Pacha ex-Minister of Finance. His property was declared sequestrated. The property of Osman Pacha, the ex-favourite had also been confiscated.

SEIZURE OF PROCLAMATIONS FOR REVIVING THE BYZANTINE GOVERNMENT.

The Turkish Customs authorities had seized a bundle of proclamations in favour of the re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire. The agents in whose possession they were found, had been arrested.

AGITATION IN CYPRUS.

Cyprus was agitated in favour of annexation to Greece. The Greek Government was organising the National Guard.

FEARFUL MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS BY THE ARABS.

MARSEILLES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.—Advices from Beiruth to the 21st ult. state that the Druses, reinforced by hordes of plundering Quardines and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Zahli, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burnt down, and 1,500 Christians were murdered. Deril Kamar, in consequence of the inhabitants having been unarmed, was plundered and deserted: other acts of incendiarism, pillage, and murder had been perpetrated in Lebanon. It was said that the children at the school of Moh... had been killed, notwithstanding that they were under the protection of the French flag, and that the French Consul had sent to withdraw the children from the Catholic Colleges. The Turkish military reinforcements had not arrived at Beiruth.

CHINA VOTE OF CREDIT.

On yesterday morning was issued an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of the naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for army and navy services, for the year 1861, including the payment of £443,896 to the Government of India for advances on account of former expeditions to China. The sum in question is £3,800,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT—Her Majesty and the Court left Buckingham Palace for Osborne, this morning.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BANK.—At the 40th half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank, to-day, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of ... per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

The competition for the prizes offered by the Queen and Prince Albert commenced at Wimbledon yesterday morning.

Heenan embarked yesterday for America, in the Vanderbilt steamer, from Southampton.

A Cabinet Council was been held yesterday afternoon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

AMENDMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TAX BILLS.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that to-morrow, when Lord Palmerston would move the resolution on the Tax Bills, he should, by way of amendment, move the following resolution:—"That an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will prorogue Parliament until a bill, relating to the excise on paper, be passed in the two Houses, to be submitted to her Majesty for her Royal assent." He further inquired whether the resolutions of Lord Palmerston were to be moved together or *seriatim*?

Sir G. C. LEWIS replied that they would necessarily be moved *seriatim*.

AMENDMENT TO THE HIGHWAYS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Highways Bill,

Mr. HODGKINSON moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He considered that the bill would lead to greater jobs than the Poor Law Bill itself.

Mr. FREELAND opposed, and Mr. KER SEYMER supported the bill.

After some discussion,

Sir G. C. LEWIS explained at length the details of the bill, and answered the objections urged against it. The principle of the bill was to get rid of the cumbrous system of parochial roads, to throw the districts into a larger area, and to place the management under a skilful land manager. He contended that while the central primitive system remained, whatever money was spent was in a great part wasted. The bill would ensure that whatever money was paid by the ratepayers should be well and advantageously expended.

Mr. HENLEY defended the present system, which, he declared, was fairly a representative system. He considered that the proposed alteration would lead to expense and confusion, and ultimately to the establishment of a Central London Board.

The House divided, when the second reading was carried by 203 to 120.

MARINE STORES BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Dealers in Marine Stores Bill,

Mr. SPOONER explained the object of the bill, which was to put a stop to the illegal exercise of the trade, which was often made the cloak for the reception of stolen goods. These dealers would be put under the same restrictions and superintendence as the pawnbrokers, and be compelled to take out a licence.

After some remarks from Mr. NORRIS,

Sir G. C. LEWIS admitted that these dealers were often receivers of stolen goods, and ought to be under control, but he must object to the arbitrary provisions of the bill, which compelled every person who dealt in metal to take out a licence, and imposed most vexatious restrictions on his dealings.

Mr. NEWDEGATE suggested that the bill should in the first instance, be limited to certain localities such as Birmingham.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT admitted that the bill might be too stringent, but as there was, without doubt, an evil to be remedied, he thought they ought to go into committee.

The House then went into committee.

After some debate, in which strong opposition was manifested to the bill upon all sides of the House,

The Chairman left the chair.

Some further business was transacted, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Handicap, 50 Sovs.—Lucy Peel, 1st; Tadworth, 2nd; Queen Bee, 3rd. Eleven ran.

CARLISLE RACES.

Commercial Travellers' Stakes—Billy, by Ratan, 1st; Capon, 2nd. Three ran. Won in a canter.

Corby Castle Stakes—Deerfoot walked over.

Lottery Stakes—Red Eagle, 1st; Dulcoso, 2nd; ... 3rd. Four ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—5 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 7 to 1 agst Aston (taken and offered); 9 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken); 10 to 1 agst Druid; 12 to 1 agst Horace (offered).

Goodwood Stakes—5 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); ... agst Satellite (taken); 10 to 1 agst Stapleton (taken and offered); 100 to 3 agst Bramble Bee.

A bird has built its nest and reared its young in the letter-box of the parish of Sparham, Norfolk. Notwithstanding the frequent approach of the public to deposit letters, and the postman's daily calls to take them, the bird is not disturbed. Sometimes the postman has to take the letters from the bird's back.

al Highness will sail, as at present stated, Devonport, where the Cornwall Volunteers have obtained permission to be present at station and form a guard of honour, as re- county from which his Royal Highness Duke of Cornwall.
troopship Himalaya, Capt. Seccombe, nd. A portion of the staff of the As- expected to embark on Friday, and the professor Airey, on Saturday, when she or the north coast of Spain.
r has at present transpired from official confirmation of the report of an intended Spithead prior to the departure of his e Prince of Wales for Canada.
crew gunvessel, Commander H. R. Wratis- pithead on Tuesday, at 11.30 a.m., for the es, taking a mail for Sierra Leone. gunvessel Viper, 4, Commander William n Ascension, May 14, and Fayal, June 22, h Sound on Monday evening.

CONSTABULARY.

Delapere Robinson, Esq., having been vil Service Commissioners first place at a mination of eight candidates, held at the ultimo, has been appointed by his Excel- lenant to a Cadetship in the Constabulary to join the depot in the Phœnix Park im-
r, Esq., who was awarded second place at tion, has also been appointed to a vacant ered to join the depot without delay. he force is now vacant, and at the disposal enant, owing to the retirement of Sub- J. Quill, lately stationed at Eashey, county

TEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office, Four o'clock, a.m

AND MEATH RAILWAY.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.]
London, Wednesday Evening.
nd Meath Railway Bill for a direct line s rejected this morning before the Select he House of Commons.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).
OF THE NEAPOLITAN INSUR- RECTION.
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THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Colonel French's speech in the House of Commons, and the leader in the London *Press* of the 30th ult., in both of which mention is made of the Earl of Carlisle's visit to the new Commercial Hall, in Grafton-street, convey an erroneous impression of his Excellency's object in visiting our establishment.

The Lord Lieutenant was not present at the opening of our house, nor had his Excellency's visit any reference to ou business. Some days after the Commercial Hall was opened, Lord Carlisle deemed it fitting to inspect certain sanitary arrangements which we had made for boarding and lodging nearly 150 assistants, and in these days of progress, when even the Prince Consort is found taking a deep interest in the sanitary improvements of the dwellings of the people, it surely is not surprising that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should encourage an effort in this direction in large commercial establishments.

We consider it required of us to state, therefore, that his Excellency's inspection of our premises had no connection with the opening of our house, but that it doubtless originated in the Earl of Carlisle's well known desire to countenance improvements in the city of Dublin.—We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

Grafton-street, Dublin, 4th July, 1860.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having had transmitted to me a copy of a Dublin morning paper of May 31, in which a challenge to the clergy, put forward by the Rev. John Garrett, was specially marked, I felt myself bound to read it with the utmost attention. As you have been mentioned by the challenger as the daily organ in Dublin devoted to the cause of Scriptural Education, I think your columns the proper medium through which to submit to the public eye the expression of a few thoughts on the subject. May I, therefore, beg the favour of your insertion of this letter?

The time that has elapsed since its publication has doubtless consigned to oblivion many of the features of Mr. Garrett's communication: I therefore think it well to pass over the truisms, the *non sequiturs* and the manifold nonpertinent portions of the document, and would come at once to the challenge which has been brandished. Mr. Garrett writes:—

"I will be ready to meet any clergyman in Ireland before a public audience in Dublin, in the presence of the reporters of the public press, to discuss and maintain the following propositions:—

"First—That the Church Education Society, as now constituted, is not acting faithfully in the interests of the nation and religion, or in accordance with the Divine will.

"Secondly—That the National System of Education, as now developed, is good and righteous, and so far as it goes, is in accordance with the Divine will."

Now, I submit that these counter-propositions, as here expressed, would not tend in their discussion to bring the question at issue to a fair decision by the public. Whether the challenger intends differently, we cannot, of course, say. He would, however, be very rash if he should suppose that because the brethren treat with indifference a proposal that is absurd, that they therefore admit the excellence or indefeasibility of a state of things which is unsound. In these propositions we have—

First—A charge brought against the "acting" and conduct of the "Church Education Society;" and,

Secondly—An assertion of the goodness or righteousness of the "National System of Education."

I venture to allege that these two propositions are not both apropos, nor properly antithetical.

To balance properly, the challenge should have said—for we may admit his second proposition as frank and fair—

First—The system of the Church Education Society, as now developed, is not good and righteous, nor as far as it goes, in accordance with the Divine will.

Secondly—The National System of Education, as now developed, is good and righteous, and, so far as it goes, is in accordance with the Divine will.

Would Mr. Garrett venture to say that he would become the champion who should, in a contest before the face of the world, discuss and maintain these two propositions? Where is the Sunday-school scholar who could not, in such a case, brand traitor upon the front of him who would stand for so foul a perversion of truth and common sense? And does the challenger suppose that he could shirk this, the true issue, by turning the question of principle into a consideration about details of conduct?

But, for my part, I think that the attempt to cook Mr. Garrett's propositions into a practicable shape must fail to produce a testimony on the subject worthy of a Christian minister.

Suffer me to express what I suppose to be the mind of my clerical brethren on the subject:—

First—The principles of the Church Education Society, as it is now constituted, are in accordance with the revealed will of God, and calculated, if faithfully carried out, to promote the best interests of man and the glory of God.

Secondly—The principles of the National System of Education, as by law established, are in contravention of the revealed will of God, and involve a compromise of truth that is base, cowardly, and unwise, and calculated to draw down the Divine displeasure on the realm.

Here, sir, is a statement of the case that I, for my part, believe to be strictly correct. It surprises one to see the strides that in this matter unfaithfulness has made. The National System was constructed to be a compromise, conceded as a compromise, and accepted as a compromise. To find, however, a clergyman, at this maturity of the subject, so wrought upon by the weight of authority and the grace of human approval and applause as to call the compromise strict rectitude, and, at the same time, to call faithful adhesion to the old principle of loyalty to the Word of God a want of faithfulness to the nation, and a want of accordance with the Divine will, is passing strange and painfully admonitory.

The subterfuges in this question are infinite. Let me endeavour to reduce it to a nutshell. I would ask the rev. challenger, may not the following distich be understood to be written on every National School in Ireland—

"Enter, ye children of the Pope—the Word of God we bind—
Worship whate'er your priests prescribe—no fault we'll let it find"?

I venture to contend that the very principle of the National System is thus briefly expressed.

On the other hand, on every school in connection with the Church Education Society this distich may be supposed to be inscribed—viz:

"Enter, ye all of every creed—here sounds the Living Word;
It speaks!—whatever contradicts is wicked or absurd."

In giving the Word of God "free course" through the schools of the church, we do in the simplest way show forth our own principles; we present ourselves and every living being as amenable to a paramount authority—the Word of God.

I trust that, for this principle, every faithful clergyman in Ireland is prepared to stand against, if needs be, the whole world. If in the frank and fair way which I have indicated Mr. Garrett have challenged the clergy to maintain against him the loyalty of the principle of the Church Education Society, and the dangerous compromise of principle involved in the National System, let the weakest of the brethren earnestly contend against him for the faith delivered to the saints, as, of course, I do not for one moment hesitate to say that I should be willing to do. But I suppose that there is no clergyman endowed with common sense who would endanger his reputation by an absolute acceptance of the proposal of Mr. Garrett, which is, as expressed by him who makes it, wide of any useful object, and, in short, absurd and contemptible.—I remain, Mr. Editor, your very humble servant,

TRESHAM D. GREGG,
Chaplain of Saint Nicholas Within.

London, June 29, 1860.

THE CORPORATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It appears strange to me how the Corporation could seriously think of entertaining Alderman John Reynolds' motion that the next Lord Mayor should be bound by a pledge not to disturb the decision of the present Lord Mayor, relative to the admission of Freemen. If that decision, as it stands, be legally binding on the next Lord Mayor, of course he cannot interfere with it, and if it be not legally binding on him, then any resolution of the Corporation would be wholly illegal and unconstitutional that would seek to put its chief magistrate under any pledge not consistent with the exercise of the power of the free, conscientious discharge of the duties of his office.—I am, sir (one fond of common sense), your obedient servant,

A FREEMAN.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—The final meeting of the session was held by the members of this society on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., on which occasion the Gold Medal for Oratory was awarded to Mr. Richard Carmichael Belton, late Scholar of T.C.D., and the Silver Medal for the same to Mr. John M. Parland, A.M., Barrington Lecturer to the Royal Dublin Society. Mr. Belton was elected Auditor of the Society for the ensuing session of 1860-1.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—Last evening, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, the third of the special religious services was held in the above-named hall, when the Rev. Thos. MacFaun was the preacher. The subject of his discourse was "The Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon." He commenced his discourse by drawing attention to the fact, that but for the Bible mankind would know but little of the early history of the countries around Palestine. He next drew attention to the curiosity of the Queen to come and hear the wisdom of Solomon, who was but mortal after all. From her conduct in so doing he proceeded to enforce the duty of attending to the wisdom of the Saviour, who was, as stated in St. Luke, greater than Solomon. The service was concluded with singing and prayer.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic return for week ended 1st July—Passengers and mails, £891 12s. 2d.—merchandise, live stock, &c., £391 7s. 7d.; corresponding week last year—Passengers and mails, £818 18s. 8d.—merchandise, live stock, &c., £324 2s. 11d.

EMBARGO ON A PAPAL VOLUNTEER.—A singular occurrence took place at the Clare Castle Terminus last Friday. It appears that a young man, who had formerly belonged to the Constabulary in Ennis, but who, it was said, lately resigned in order to go fight for the Pope, had for some time previously been making love to a pretty girl, the daughter of a farmer, who resides midway between Clare and Ennis. For some reason or other the parents refused their consent to the young couple being united in the happy bonds of wedlock. The swain, preferring the hymeneal yoke to that of the Pope, proposed to his fair one, "to gang away with him," which, having agreed to, the lovers presented themselves at the Clare Castle Terminus, and had taken their seats in the train just about starting for Limerick, delighted at the prospect of the realisation of all their fond wishes. "But the course of true love never did run smooth." As the train was just ready, a porter of the company, who, it appears, is a cousin of the young woman's, had his suspicions aroused, and immediately interfered to intercept her intended flight. A scuffle ensued between him and the intended bridegroom, but the porter, aided by some more of the friends and relatives of the young girl, succeeded after a violent struggle, in rescuing, her from her lover, who bitterly complained of their ungallant conduct in thus baffling his matrimonial speculations.

ONE OF THE CRUSADERS.—A letter has been received from a lady in Boulogne, by some of her family in the county Clare, in which she states, that while engaged in observing one of the public buildings in Boulogne, she inquired of a man who was standing by what building it was. Supposing him to be a Frenchman, the lady addressed him in the French language, and was surprised when he only answered her question by a shrug of the shoulders. On her repeating it again in French, the poor fellow replied, "Musha, 'tis myself doesn't know one word you're saying, ma'am." The lady thus addressed gladly spoke to him in his native tongue, and nothing could exceed the joy of poor Pat. He was almost ready to drop on his knees at the sight of any one from the old country, but particularly a lady, and every feeling of religious difference was lost sight of in that of country; for had it been the most rampant Irish Orangeman that addressed him at the time, he would have hailed him as a brother. The poor fellow, when interrogated, stated that he was one of the Papal Zouaves, expressed his regret at leaving the old country, and heartily wished himself back again.

THE GALWAY LINE.—On Tuesday evening the magnificent steamship Ulster, built for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steampacket Company, was launched at Hull. Every part of the dock was crowded with spectators, many of whom had come from Beverley and other places to witness the launch. Everything passed off most satisfactorily. On the signal being given, the magnificent ship, one of the finest that has ever been launched at this port, glided majestically into the water, amidst the hearty cheers of the bystanders. The fitting up of the vessel will be proceeded with with all possible expedition.

In consequence of the intimation given last week of the probability of a royal review of the Northern Volunteers, the Corporation of York have adopted a memorial to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to visit their city for that purpose.

8,390 cheese arrived at Bristol last week from Rotterdam.

Mr. Eastman, the well-known naval instructor, of Southsea, died suddenly on Sunday.

Manchester is once more to be honoured as the meeting place of the British Association. At the meeting of the General Committee of that learned body on Monday, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cambridge contended for the distinction of entertaining the Association next year, but the claims of Manchester were held to be paramount, and its selection was unanimous. Mr. William Fairbairn has been nominated to the presidential chair.

Ensign Charles Francis Barry has been fined £2, and £1 4s. costs, for assaulting a policeman at Chatham.

RAGGED SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT MUSWELL-HILL.—Arrangements have been made for providing a day's enjoyment for the ragged schools of the metropolis and its immediate suburbs, in the spacious and beautiful grounds of Tottenham-wood, near Hornsey, which have been kindly lent for the purpose by the proprietors. The schools which will be invited to attend on this interesting occasion embrace about 25,000 scholars, and the committee are anxious that all should be represented by a certain number to be selected from each school by the respective managers. Special arrangements will be made with the Great Northern Railway Company for the conveyance of the scholars and their teachers. Refreshments will be provided in the grounds, and a variety of healthful sports and games will be included in the programme. This is the first attempt which has been made to bring together, on one scene, and for the purpose of mutual enjoyment and encouragement, this interesting class of the community.—*Daily News.*

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER NEAR FROME.—FROME, TUESDAY.—The inquest on the body of the child who was found murdered under the circumstances already reported, was held yesterday at the Temperance Hall, before Mr. Sylvester, coroner for Wilts. The hall was crammed to excess. Mr. Roderay, of Trowbridge, solicitor, attended to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Kent. The nursemaid out of whose room deceased was abstracted, the housemaid who examined the drawingroom fastenings the night before the murder, and found them undone, and the person who discovered the dead body in the water closet, were examined, but no fresh facts of any kind were elicited, and the barbarous affair still remains in inexplicable obscurity. Constance and William Kent, a half-brother and half-sister of the deceased, also were examined, but no new information was gained. The superintendents of police from Frome, Trowbridge, and Devizes, and the chief constable of the Wilts force, were in attendance. After a five hours' inquiry the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

GYMNASTICS EXTRAORDINARY—*Galignani* gives an account of some extraordinary gymnastic feats performed in Paris by M. Leotard. Springing up and seizing two iron rings attached to ropes suspended from the roof, he raised himself by strength of arm until his body had completely overtopped the rings, and his whole weight was borne by the wrists, now placed entirely below him. Still bearing on the wrists, he raised his feet in the air until the head was down and his body perpendicular above. By degrees he let the body bend back until the feet had gone below the wrists, and then remaining in that position for a few seconds, he slowly resumed his perpendicular with the head still down, then turned his body as it had been at first, and dropped into the place from which he had started. The difficulty of this feat does not consist so much in the degree of strength required, as in the necessity of employing at the same time different sets of muscles—one set to raise the body and keep it erect, and another to obviate the constant tendency of the rings to fly asunder. Yet all this was effected with such ease and even elegance, as to really furnish a most pleasing spectacle. Afterwards a long ladder was placed at an ordinary angle against one of the rafters of the roof. Leotard jumped up, and caught one of the rungs. After hanging for a few seconds, he suddenly let go, and the instant after, by an immense effort of strength, had caught one of the bars two feet higher. He there swung for a moment or two, and again letting out above, as in the former instance, and so on to the top of a ladder. But the most extraordinary display of the day was his doing the trapeze with a single hand. Catching hold of the cross-bar with the single hand, he launched himself into empty space, and then, when the trapeze approached the utmost limit to which it could swing, he made an almost superhuman effort, and catching the bar of the second trapeze with the same hand, was borne on towards the other end of the salle; but there, as his back was now turned to the point from which he had come, he had let to go his hold, and, turning in the air, to seize on the wooden bar just as it was making its downward swoop; then, as it neared the trapeze which he had started with, he again let go and, making another desperate exertion, caught the other bar still with the same hand, and being borne onward by its impetus, alighted on the platform which he had stood on at first!

The Locust Plague has extended itself from the steppes of southern Russia to the eastern districts of Hungary. In the province of Bottevuy the voracious insects having possessed themselves of well-cultivated land to the extent of 12,000 acres, are at this moment eagerly devouring the anticipated harvest of the unfortunate population. It is the peculiar aggravation of such an invasion that the destroying power of these insects is unlimited, from the circumstance of their being able to digest as they eat. A locust, it may be safely affirmed, never has the enjoyment of a post-prandial siesta. With it, it is never before dinner, and never after dinner. It is one eternal now. Woe to the proprietor who receives the honour of a visit from such guests, since they are by natural formation necessarily precluded from the feelings of satiety. The usual method resorted to in Austria for the destruction of locusts is to cover them with hay and straw, and, setting fire to it, give the unwelcome visiters such a warm reception as to ensure their disappearance from the scene of their edible labours. This plan, of course, does not provide for the safety of the semi-devoured corn, but prevents the further progress of the calamity over the adjoining tracts of land.

The regatta at Havre will take place this year on Sunday, September 9.

Mr. John Tuthill Bagot, formerly of the Irish Bar, has been again elected member for the county of Light, South Australia. The learned gentleman was also offered the Speakership of the Town House, which he declined, on the grounds that the office would entail an amount of duty incompatible with attention to his private business.

WEAK EYES.—Many who are troubled with weak eyes, by avoiding the use of them in reading, sewing, and the like, until after breakfast, will be able to use them with the greater comfort for the remainder of the day; the reason being, that in the digestion of the food, the blood is called in from all parts of the system, to a certain extent to aid the stomach in that important process; besides the food eaten gives general strength, imparts a stimulus to the whole man, and the eyes partake of their share.

THE SPORTS IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

Yesterday the sports in connection with the Royal Hibernian School which for some days past were looked forward to with great interest, came off. The site selected was that portion of the Fifteen Acres immediately adjoining the institution. Some three or four acres of this space were enclosed with ropes; three tents were erected for the accommodation of the juvenile competitors, and there also were stationed the bands of the 2d Staffordshire Militia, and of the 76th Regiment. In that part of the ground belonging to the Hibernian School, and immediately overlooking the space where the sports took place, was erected a platform for the accommodation of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the most distinguished visiters. Around the enclosure was a considerable number of spectators. A few minutes before four o'clock his Excellency arrived, accompanied by Major Forster, and Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary; and among others present were observed the Town Major, Major General Trevor, Mrs. Trevor, and Miss Trevor; Rev. Henry Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, Christopher Maffett, Esq., and Miss Maffett; Robert Cross, Esq., Colonel Symons, &c. &c.

The following is a programme of the sports:—

1.	Tournament,	...	The Chinese War.
2.	Skipping Rope Race.		
3.	Wheelbarrow Race,	...	Small Boys (Blindfolded).
4.	Hurdle Race,	...	3rd Class Boys.
5.	Do. do.,	...	Ditto.
6.	Race in Sacks,	...	(Small Boys).
7.	Hurdle Race,	...	(4th Class Boys).
8.	Hoop Race,	...	(Blindfolded.)
9.	Hurdle Race,	...	1st Class Boys.
10.	Do. do.,	...	2nd Class Boys.
11.	Race in Sacks,	...	1st Class Boys.
12.	Hurdle Race,	...	3rd Class Boys.
13.	Wheelbarrow Race,	...	1st Class Boys (Blindfolded).
14.	Hurdle Race,	...	(3rd Class Boys).
15.	In, out, and over Race...		
16.	Race for all Beaten Horses.		

Great amusement was afforded, especially by the sack and hurdle races, and although some mishaps took place, as was to be expected, great agility and tact were displayed by the boys. With respect to the tournament of the Chinese war, we have to observe that great credit is due to the teachers and assistant pupils for the manner in which they prepared the banners, decorations, and other matters connected with this "Celestial" display. It has seldom been the good fortune of the citizens of Dublin to witness the Chinese character so fully represented as on this occasion. The leader of the Chinese band was particularly remarkable. He wore a breeches large enough for a man of 40 stone weight, and was attended by a servitor bearing an umbrella large enough to protect a rood of ground from the rain, should it have fallen.

The following is a list of the boys who were successful in the sports:—

Skipping Rope Race—Blackburn, 1st; Walton, 2nd; Kempton, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow Race, Blindfolded—Small Boys—Carr, 1st; W. Smith, 2nd; T. Edwards, 3rd.

First Hurdle Race—3rd Class Boys—J. Smith, 1st; Burns, 2nd; Boyd, 3rd.

Second Hurdle Race—3rd Class Boys—T. Mick, 1st; H. Dockerty, 2nd; F. Marlow, 3rd; Tyrrell, 4th.

Race in Sacks—Small Boys—J. Reilly, 1st; Stackpool, 2nd; W. Hickey, 3rd.

Third Hurdle Race—4th Class Boys (8 Leaps) Horan, 1st; J. Reilly, 2nd; Patrick Ryan, 3rd.

Hoop Race—Thomas Jones, 1st; James Thompson, 2nd.

Hurdle Race—1st Class Boys (8 Leaps)—Marshall, 1st; Owens, 2nd; Blackwell, 3rd.

Hurdle Race—2nd Class Boys (6 Leaps)—Henry, 1st; Mooney, 2nd; Farrell, 3rd.

Race in Sacks—1st Class Boys—Hammond, 1st; J. M'Guire, 2nd; Harding, 3rd.

Hurdle Race—3rd Class Boys (16 Leaps)—Matthews, 1st; Furlong, 2nd; H. Corr, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow Race, Blindfolded—1st Class, Boys—A. Small, 1st; Walton, 2nd; Wills, 3rd.

Hurdle Race—3rd Class, Boys (5 Leaps)—Goodall, 1st; Mulrain, 2nd; Gilden, 3rd.

Grand In, Out, and Over Race—Marshall, 1st; Owens, 2nd; Henry, 3rd; Wenholm, 4th.

Second In, Out, and Over Race—J. Smith, 1st; H. Owens, 2nd; F. Blackwell, 3rd.

Third Sack Race—Thomas Coulter, 1st; J. Wilkinson, 2nd; J. Marshall, 3rd.

Beaten Horses—Pat Ryan, 1st; William Windham, 2nd; G. Barry, 3rd.

The sports concluded about six o'clock, when his Excellency and party took their departure, after which the assembly separated, all being evidently gratified with the amusement afforded by the sports.

MRS. SHERWOOD IN SEARCH OF HER CHILD—WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM A MURDEROUS MOB IN WICKLOW.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Monday evening Mrs. Sherwood went to Wicklow to get possession of one of her four kidnapped children, who, she had heard, was there in the house of a relative, named Farrell. Taking a friend with her, she went into Farrell's cottage, and heard from him and his wife that the boy, about nine years of age, had been with them for the last three months, and only just gone out after his supper. The Farrells professed to send out to bring in the boy; but when their sham messages and talk had wasted a considerable time, she went herself and saw the boy at a distance running away, and was told by some women that he had said that he was afraid lest she should put him in jail with his grandmother, and would not go near her. It was getting late, and the Farrellian diplomacy was giving time to the mob outside to gather, and the signs of coming wrath were already beginning to burst forth. Farrell refused to escort Mrs. Sherwood outside his house, fearing, as he said, lest the mob outside should wreck his house. He feared to take her and her friend in his boat to the railway station. They tried to go by the pathway along the sea, but descried gatherings of people waiting for them along the road. The moment they left Farrell's house a shrill whistle gave notice, and yells were instantaneously raised. Stones began to fly, and they returned to Farrell's house. Here Mrs. S. became sick, and was deadly pale, and very faint, so as not to be able to venture forth again for some time. When she and her friend next ventured forth by the front door the shouts were raised, and the stones began to fly, and many struck them in the back and limbs. This continued along the way, one man who struck Mrs. S. with a stone in the shoulder was seized by a shopkeeper, who declared he would appear against him. As they proceeded they providentially met Sergeant Collins, who with singular coolness, decision, and skill managed to stop the stone-throwing, and to keep off the mob until, being joined by other policemen, they reached the barrack; the assailed parties were conveyed in safety to the railway station, whence the train was about to start for Dublin.

Under God, their lives were saved by the timely aid of the sergeant, who showed by his bearing that he possessed all the sagacity and all the courage which the dangerous juncture called for.

Had the Farrells, under the fear of the Court of Queen's Bench, given up the child, humanly speaking, both Mrs. Sherwood and her hazardous friend must have been torn to pieces by the furious mob, who evidently had gathered for the rescue; and Dr. Cullen's kidnapping subjects in Wicklow would have added the crime of murder and manslaughter to the virtue of child-stealing, for the honour and glory of holy mother church.

The ferocity of the Wicklow mob was perhaps never matched by any outside the walls of the far-famed Tuam. The annals of the Sherwood case may yet furnish instances of various traits of Irish life, and Roman Catholic principles and pursuits, which will make many of our neighbours stare at the curiosities of religion and morals here, which still outlive the progress of the age and the steady advance of Christ an civilisation.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

On Tuesday the annual distribution of prizes to the students in the faculty of arts and laws took place, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, M.P., who was accompanied by Earl Fortescue, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, George Grote, Esq., Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., John Walker, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, who were either connected with or interested in the institution.

Professor Newman, dean of the college, read the annual report, which gave a very favourable account of the progress of the college. It stated that the number of students in the ordinary classes of this faculty had been 220 in the present session, against 206 last year, and 77 the preceding year, at which time the numbers seemed to have run to a minimum. On the other hand, in the schoolmasters' classes for four years together there had been a steady and rapid decrease from 67 to 51, thence to 35, and in the last session to 27. As a cause for this decrease could be pointed out, it had appeared to the professors that some change would be needed in this department of the lecturing. The Jews' Commemoration scholarship (£15 a year), which connected the sitting of Jewish members in Parliament with benefits given and received in this college, had been awarded to Nathaniel Nathan, of London. In conclusion, the report said that nothing had occurred to call for the dean's interference in maintaining discipline among the scholars, the good order of the college being preserved sufficiently by the authority of each separate professor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.
DAY SITTING.
TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

The House resumed the committee on this bill.

Clauses 38 and 39 were agreed to.

On clause 40,

M. Pollerd Urquhart moved as an amendment to insert in live 38, after "expenditure," the words "for any improvement of the first seven classes, or ninth class, specified in clause 34, and with a perpetual annuity at the rate of 4 per cent. for every £100 of such expenditure, for any improvement of the 8th class specified in the above-mentioned clause. The hon. member said the object of his amendment was to put improvements in houses on a different footing from improvements of other kinds. All agricultural improvements might be justly said to repay themselves, in principal and interest, after twenty-five years. But the same could not be said of improvements in houses. A house was usually built and improved, not so much as a matter of profit, but rather for the sake of the comfort and convenience of the occupier and his family. It was very doubtful whether men could be induced to lay out money in the building of houses if all compensation for the outlay were to expire in 25 years. In Scotland there had been great improvement in the building of houses, because of the agreement made with the landlords, that if, at the expiration of the lease, they should not continue in occupation, they were to have compensation for their expenditure in building. It would be expecting too much of the people of Ireland to expect them to invest their capital with less security.

Mr. Cardwell said calculations had been made upon tables prepared by actuaries of the time it would take to exhaust both principal and interest. Upon those calculations the bill had been founded, and to introduce any varieties and complexities of system would make the bill very complicated.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clauses 41, 42, 33, 44, and 45, were agreed to.

On clause 46,

Mr. Deasy proposed that this clause should be now assented to, on the understanding that he would put on the paper a notice of an amendment upon that and the preceding clause when the report was brought up, to carry into effect what he conceived to be the view of the committee—namely, that the annuities should have precedence of all other encumbrances.

Mr. George said he had an amendment to propose. The committee would recollect that, when the former part of the bill was under discussion, he suggested that the owner should be at liberty to redeem the annuity at any time, by capitalising whatever remained of the annuity, and being allowed a discount of 5 per cent., in the same way as he charged 5 per cent. A like reasoning applied to the present case. The tenant was allowed to charge an annuity on the land for the sums he laid out. It would be extremely desirable that the landlord should have priority of right, at the termination of the tenancy, to purchase it; and he therefore proposed that the clause be amended to that effect.

Mr. Cardwell said, when the bill was being drawn, it was considered whether a provision of that sort should be inserted; and, as it seemed perfectly clear that the landlord could always obtain the annuity, it was thought unnecessary to encumber the bill with a special clause to that effect.

Mr. Scully did not think the point had been provided for, or was so certain as the Chief Secretary seemed to imagine. He therefore hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Longfield thought the amendment ought to be agreed to. It was analogous to the right of presumption given by the Irish Parliament with regard to improvements in timber,

Lord Fermoy said that he could not agree in what had fallen from gentlemen on either side of the House in regard to the amendment. The improvements were to be made by the tenant if he had the money, or by the landlord if he had both the money and the will. But there was another mode also by which they would be executed, and that was by raising money for the purpose. They could not, however, expect to raise such money if power were given to the landlord to pay it back at a moment's notice, because those who would lend on such investments would only do so in the expectation that they would be likely to last. They should, therefore, be careful how they altered the value of such security, and he feared that the amendment would have that effect.

Mr. V. Scully assured the noble lord that it would have no such effect, and that he misapprehended the scope of the amendment.

Sir J. Walsh could not see how there should be greater difficulty in raising money on such security than on mortgages, which were subject to redemption at any moment.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 47 was also agreed to.

On clause 48,

Mr. George said that it appeared to him that the power given to the limited owner to charge the inheritance under the two parts of the bill taken together was too extensive. According to the first part of the bill the tenant for life could charge the estate to the amount of one-fifth of its annual value; and in the third part of the bill the tenant at will could charge the estate to a like amount for improvements. He considered that, when taken together, they would constitute too large a charge on the estate, and he therefore begged to move that "one-tenth," instead of "one-fifth," be inserted in both parts of the bill.

Colonel Greville thought that the honourable and learned gentleman was mistaken in supposing that both kinds of improvement would go on at the same time. The landlord might make the improvement, or the tenant might do so, but there was no intention of both executing it. That being so, he considered that one-tenth of the annual value, the more especially when it was calculated on Griffith's valuation, would be too small a measure of improvement on a farm. On a farm of £100 a year it would only amount to £10.

Mr. Cardwell said it was perfectly true that the bill as drawn did not exclude the possibility of improvements to the extent stated by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. George), but he apprehended that such cases would be of rare occurrence, and that when they did take place they would not be to the injury, but for the benefit, of the successor. There could, however, be no objection to the amendment, but he thought it would be better to have a separate clause declaring that in no case should the estate be burthened in greater proportion than one-fifth of its annual value. He would consider such a clause on bringing up the report.

Mr. George, being satisfied with that assurance of the right hon. gentleman, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Longfield suggested that provision should also be made for easily assigning the annuities.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

COUNTY MAYO—BALLINA QUARTER SESSIONS.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Chairman, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, opened these sessions on the 2nd instant. The following magistrates presided:—Colonel Gore, Captain Jackson, Oliver V Jackson, William Malley, William Syms, James Knox Edmund H. Perry, Mervyn Pratt Edward Howley Esqrs. Charles Arabin, Esq. R.M., Henry Becket, Esq. R. M. and William Starky, Esq. R.M.

Neal Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, proceeded to call the Grand Jury.

After considerable time was spent in calling over the panel, the following Grand Jury were sworn:—Edward H. Dean, Esq., Foreman, James Ormsby, Daniel Mellet, William West, Robert Hunter, Edward Burke, David Beard, John M'Gloin, John M'Clogherty, James Coolican, George S. Malley, William Robertson, James Massey Evans, B. Grosse, William M'Evoy, William Whelan, Robert Scott, Henry Wills.

His Worship said Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I am sorry, to inform you, that there is more business to be transacted at this than any other previous sessions. It appears there are no less than 29 cases on the calendar before me. In directing your attention to those several bills which will be sent before you, I will just make a few observations relative to the charge of embezzlement which is laid against a person who was in the employment of the constabulary. His worship then went on to say that this was a most serious charge; and he said it was right that a line of distinction should be drawn between "embezzlement" and "misappropriation" of money. To support the former charge it required proof that the person charged was in the employment of the person to whom the money belonged. In conclusion, his worship referred to a memorial lately presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which petition was influentially signed, praying that the Quarter Sessions should be held four times a year in the town of Ballina. He was happy to say that the prayer of the petition was granted, for when his Excellency applied to him for information on the subject he gave it his whole and willing support. He did so when he considered the great expense and inconvenience to parties who came from any distance, and who had to wait till their cases were called on in alphabetical order. His worship added that there would be four sessions held in the next year, but that there would be no changes made in existing arrangements for the present year.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Colonel Gore made some remarks as to the late changes made in the Court-house.

There were sixteen applications for spirit licences. Mr. Walter Bourke, session solicitor, opposed each and all of them. The magistrates, very properly, refused granting the licences in nearly every case, as there were too many already.

Patrick Moran, an old offender, and a person well known to the police, was found guilty of stealing two calf-skins.

Head constable Cristopher was the principal witness examined.

He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

SINGULAR AND ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

On Tuesday Mr. G. S. Brent, deputy coroner for West Middlesex, concluded an inquiry at the Lord Nelson Tavern, Holloway-road, into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Ann Page, aged 17, who committed suicide, on Thursday last by throwing herself into the Newriver, at Highbury-vale, in company with a female friend, who fortunately was rescued.

It appeared that the young girls were of respectable families, the deceased residing in St. John-street-road, and the survivor in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell. They became acquainted about three years since at a Sunday school treat, and were much attached to each other. On Monday, the 25th ult., deceased remained from home all night, and between 2 and 3 in the morning the father of deceased in great alarm called upon Mrs. Harding, thinking the two young girls were together, Miss Harding, however, was in bed. Deceased had called upon her friend and wished her to accompany her on the previous afternoon, but she was unable to do so. Deceased returned home on the Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, and witness called upon her in the afternoon, when her mother struck her for wishing to speak to her. It appeared that she had been to the tailors' ball at Highbury Barn with some female. She was very fond of pleasure. Mrs. Page dressed, for the purpose of seeing the young woman, and deceased was allowed to accompany witness home if she returned in half an hour. Deceased took 6d. away with her, and on getting outside the door she said she would buy poison with it. She had told her mother it was the last day she would see her. They both walked about for some time when they got very hungry, and deceased proposed to buy arsenic for both. They, however, walked beyond Edmonton, and back to London. On the Tuesday night witness was taken ill in the street, and cried, when a gentleman asked her why she cried; and on replying that she was ill, and without anything to eat, he gave her 1s. 3d., which was all he had. They lived upon the 1s 3d till the Thursday morning. On the Wednesday they passed the day in St. James'-park, calling upon deceased's sister in Oxford-street, where they washed, but had nothing to eat. On the Thursday morning very early they walked to Highbury-vale, and witness asked deceased if she would go home? She replied, "I never will." She then asked witness if she would agree to die with her; and, after an expression of their love, they joined hands, and jumped into the water together. She remembered nothing more. The survivor had no wish to leave her home, but she could not leave her friend.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased Jane Page committed suicide, but there was not sufficient evidence before the jury to prove her state of mind at the time of the commission of the act."

This painful inquiry then terminated. The mother of each young girl was present. On the recovery of Miss Harding she will be taken before a police magistrate on a charge of attempted suicide.

BELFAST REGATTA—JULY 4.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Belfast Lough is this day the scene of what promises to be one the most brilliant aquatic *fetes* that have ever been witnessed by the lovers of yachting in the North of Ireland. I fear I shall not be enabled to record any racing results before the necessary close of my first despatch; but the following are the arrangements for the two days' sport:—

TO-DAY'S REGULATIONS:

1st Race—A Purse of Forty Sovereigns—For all yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs, or New York Yacht Club—a time race—to start at 10½ o'clock a.m.; entrance, £2; three yachts to start, or no race.

2nd Race—A Schooner and Lugger Race—A Purse of Forty Sovereigns—For all schooner or lugger yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs, or New York Yacht Club—a time race—to start at 11½ o'clock a.m. Any yacht having won in 1859 or 1860, to receive only half time, or to allow double; entrance, £2; three yachts to start, or no race.

3rd Race—A Purse of Twenty-two Sovereigns—For all yachts of 15 tons and under—1st yacht, £15; 2nd yacht, £5; 3rd yacht, £2—a time race—to start at 12 o'clock noon; entrance, 15s; three yachts to start or no race; four yachts to start, or no third prize will be given.

4th Race—A Purse of Fifteen Sovereigns—For all yachts of 8 tons and under—1st yacht, £10; 2nd yacht, £3; 3rd yacht, £2—a time race—to start at 12½ o'clock p.m.; entrance, 7s. 6d.; three yachts to start, or no race; four yachts to start, or no third prize will be given.

5th Race—A Purse of Eight Sovereigns—For all sailing boats not exceeding twenty-one feet keel—first boat, £5; second boat, £2; third boat, £1; entrance, 5s.—a time race, one minute per foot; four boats to start, or no race.

6th Race—A Rowing Match for Eight Sovereigns; for yawls or skiffs not exceeding twenty-two feet keel—1st boat, £5; 2nd boat, £2; 3rd boat, £1; entrance, 5s.; three boats to start, or no second prize; and four to start or no third prize will be given.

Gig Race—A Purse of Thirty Sovereigns—For four-oared gigs, to be pulled and steered by gentlemen—to start at two o'clock p.m.; entrance, £1; two boats to start, or no race. No outriggers allowed.

7th Race—A Punt Race for Three Sovereigns—First boat, £1 15s.; second boat, 15s.; third boat, 10s. Three punts to start, or no second prize; and four punts to start, or third prize will not be given.

N.B.—Winners of races Nos. 6 and 7, on this day, will not be allowed to compete for any race.

For to-morrow, the following is the programme:—

1st Race—A Purse of Sixty Sovereigns—For all yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs, or New York Yacht Club—a time race—to start at 10½ o'clock a.m.; entrance, £2 10s.; three yachts to start, or no race.

2nd Race—A Purse of Thirty Sovereigns—For all yachts of 25 tons and under, belonging to Royal Yacht Clubs, or New York Yacht Club—a time race—to start at 11½ o'clock a.m.; entrance, £1 10s.; three yachts to start, or no race.

3rd Race—A Purse of Twenty-five Sovereigns—For all yachts of 12 tons and under; 1st yacht, £15; second yacht, £6; 3rd yacht, £4—a time race—to start at half-past twelve p.m.; entrance, 10s. 6d.; three yachts to start, or no race; four yachts to start, or no third prize to be given.

Gig Race—A Purse of Twenty Sovereigns, with Ten Sovereigns added—For four-oared gigs, to be pulled and steered by gentlemen—a tie race—to start at two o'clock p.m.; entrance, £1; two boats to start, or no race. No outriggers allowed.

In the various races, yachts are to start from Cultra, leave the flagboat off Gregg's House on the starboard hand; the buoy on the Carrick Bank on the port hand; the flagboat off Kilroot Point on the starboard hand; the flagboat off Bangor Bay on the starboard hand; the Seal Buoy on the port hand; the flagship on the starboard hand, and back again; leaving flagboats and marks as above; winning between the flagship and the shore.

The winners in my next.

SPORTING.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION RACES.

Acceptances for the Belfast Handicap of 5 sovs. each, 2 forfeit. Second horse to save his stake. A winner of 50 sovs. after publication of weights, 5lbs extra; a Queen's Plate, or race value 100 sovs., 7lbs. extra; any race above the value of 100 sovs., 10lbs. extra.

Mr James' Frank, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb; Mr Dornan's Andy, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Mr Cassidy's Lady Abbess, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb; Mr J Allen's b m Hawthorn, aged, 7st 2lb; Lord Lurgan's Ulsterman, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Mr T Harrison's Marquis, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Mr Kenna's Warsaw, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb.

Easter Monday, 9st 4lb; Garibaldi, 9st 2lb, paid forfeit.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLINASLOE, 4 O'CLOCK, P.M.—The fair of to-day did not commence until an unusually late hour. The stock were not collected into the Green until near 8 o'clock, and scarcely any sales were effected before 9 o'clock; even the market appeared to be dull. The principal business appeared to be confined to the lamb department, scarcely any purchasers appearing in any other class.

The following is the quotation of sales that I have ascertained:—Mr. John Smith sold 20 heifers at £10 12s 6d; Mr. Wallace sold 20 do., at £11; Mr. Denis Dalany disposed of 20 do., at £9; Mr. Gilligan sold 14 heifers at £9 10s; Mr. Pat Cogven, of Streamstown, sold 10 bullocks at £14; Mr. Lyons sold 10 do., at £10 10s; Mr. Smyth 11 do. at £10; Mr. Wm. Handy sold 10 do., at £9 10s; Mr. John M'Carthy disposed of 20 do., at £10.

Mr. Thomas Finn, of Ballinasloe, sold 30 lambs, at 24s; Mr. William Green sold 20 wedders, at £2 2s; Mr. John Temple disposed of 40 lambs to Mr. George, at 23s; Mr. Crowe sold 40 do., at 22s; Mr. John Fahy, sold 40 do., at 24s.

There was a very small supply of milch cows and springers; they ranged at from £10 to £12. Though this fair is generally small and dull, still I have never observed it so slack for the last ten years as it has been to day. This is accounted for by reason of the large Liverpool and Leinster buyers having laid in their supplies at the previous fairs.

The pig market was very small, and scarcely any demand in this department. The horses were also very few, and slow in demand.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.
(From the Report of the Registrar-General.)

The deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1001, and exhibit a slight increase on the number (965) returned in the previous week. In the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1106; but as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average when it is raised in proportion to the increase, namely, with 1217. Hence it appears that the deaths of last week were less by 216 than they would have been if the average rate of mortality at this season of the year had prevailed. The births registered exceeded the deaths by 731. The deaths by zimodic diseases were 197, the average number in corresponding weeks corrected for increased population is 274. Under this head are included 65 deaths by measles, 10 from smallpox, 25 from whooping cough, 23 from scarlatina, and 8 from diphtheria. Pulmonary diseases, exclusive of phthisis and whooping-cough, were fatal in 130 cases; bronchitis carrying off 53, and pneumonia 49 persons. 118 persons died from affections of the brain and nervous system, 49 from diseases of the heart, and 56 from diseases of the digestive organs. Three deaths are recorded from tetanus; two of these cases were the result of injury; the third case is that of a female aged 22, who died from "tetanic convulsions." No deaths are returned this week as arising from burns or scalds, which is rather an unusual but gratifying circumstance. Five infants were suffocated in bed, and the wife of a coalwhipper was suffocated in consequence of the abuse of intoxicating drinks. A child, aged 11 years, was accidentally poisoned by strychnia.

Four nonagenarians died during the week; the oldest was the widow of a coachman, who had attained the age of 97 years.

Last week the births of 859 boys and 872 girls, in all 1731 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1634.

SYRIA—THE CIVIL WAR IN MOUNT LEBANON.
(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

BEYROUT, JUNE 17.—We are now more fully acquainted with the details of the massacre of Christians which took place at Sidon on Friday, the 1st, and Saturday, the 2nd inst. It is but too certain that the number of refugee Christians, unarmed peasants, monks, priests, nuns, women, and children—who, flying from the guns and knives of the Druses in the southern part of Lebanon, tried to obtain shelter in Sidon, but were at the gates and in the gardens of that town butchered in cold blood by the Moslems, Metualis, and Druses of the neighbourhood—exceeded in all four hundred and fifty souls. The Turkish governor of the town, although he had a garrison of two hundred regular troops, never moved a man to help these unfortunates, but on the contrary, many Christians were bayoneted and shot by the soldiers, their officers looking on. Twice has her Majesty's steamer Firefly, and once the French corvette La Sentinelle, been sent down to put a stop to these assassinations, which again and again have broken out, as each party of helpless refugees reached the town. Some four hours' journey above Sidon, not far from the former residence of Lady Hester Stanhope, there is, or rather was, a celebrated Greek Catholic convent, called Dheir-el-Makhallis. This institution was not only the most wealthy religious establishment in Syria (its church plate—much of it the gift of Popes, Emperors, and Kings of Europe—being valued at upwards of £25,000), but its library contained scores of ancient Greek, Arabic, and Syriac manuscripts, which were priceless. All this has been burnt and plundered—olive trees cut down, cocoons, silk, and corn destroyed, wine and oil spilt, or thrown away, by the hundred thousand gallons, by the Druses, although the monks were again and again assured by the Druse Sheik of the district (a wealthy man, called Said Bey Timblutt of Makhtarah, and well known to nearly all Englishmen wandering in the Lebanon), that, being an unarmed community, neither they nor their property should be touched. Having lulled them into security Said Bey allowed his men to attack the place. Of the sixty monks about sixteen were killed, the rest managed to escape, and hide in rocks and places on the mountain. The majority reached Sidon after enduring great privations, but many have since died, and all are more or less injured, some being still missing. This community, a month ago one of the most wealthy in Asia, has now neither house nor food. One of the monks—whom I knew a few months ago a hale, strong man—was brought up from Sidon by the Firefly, and is living close to me with his brother, a wealthy native merchant. This priest, in company with six of his fellows, and about forty Christain peasants, had to hide in caves on the mountain for ten days, living the whole time on the raw flesh of goats, which they stole from the flocks by night to feed on during the day. He tells me that, from the horrible butcheries which he saw committed, he cannot sleep more than ten minutes without waking up in the greatest fright. The Druse chief, Said Bey Timblutt, of Maktarah, who first lulled these monks into security, so as to prevent their sending away their treasures, and then plundered them, is well described in an early number of Dickens' "All the Year Round," in a paper headed "A Lebanon Sheik." He has played a double and a highly profitable part throughout this war: on the one hand writing to the European consuls to say that he kept himself quite aloof from the struggle, and even offering an asylum to Christians whose houses had been burnt; whilst on the other hand, through his small army of retainers, he has participated in every act of vengeance and plunder which has taken place in the southern parts of Lebanon. The affair of Terrin, a large rich Christian village near Makhtarah, was one of these. Believing that the chief of their district would, according to his many protestations, protect them, the inhabitants went on with their ordinary occupations in fancied security. Twenty-four hours after Dheir-el-Kamar (as related in my last letter) surrendered to the Druses under Sheik Bechir, an army of Druses—which seemed almost to spring out of the earth, so sudden was its appearance—attacked the place, carried it, burnt and plundered it, murdering the men and violating the women (including some Maronite nuns), and in very few hours making one of the most thriving villages in Lebanon a howling wilderness. Some of the people escaped, and started towards Sidon, at the gate of which they were met by a fanatic mob of armed Moslems, who—joining with the Druses and Metualis of the neighbourhood, and headed by Harim Tureef, a Druse vakeel or agent of the before-mentioned Said Bey—murdered these poor creatures in cold blood, continuing the search for such as even then escaped into the woods, and burning down a small forest to get at the Christians hiding therein, whom they shot or cut down almost to a man.

Hasbeiya is a village of 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 4,000 are Christians, and the rest Druses. It is situated on two sides of a deep glen at the western foot of Mount Hermon. The hereditary ruler of the place is the Emir Said-el-din, of the Moslem branch of the Shekab family. The place was attacked by Druses, but the Emir stood by the people, and helped them to defend it. For some days the result was dubious, for the government irregular troops in the place, although they did not wish to side with the dogs of Christians, hardly liked to fight against a true believer. The Emir, however, was killed, and his troops then sided openly with the Druses, and the Christians were overcome, hundreds who threw down their arms being butchered in cold blood, and the government irregulars committing all sorts of atrocities upon the women.

Rasheiya is another village at the foot of Hermon, containing about three thousand inhabitants, of whom four-fifths are Christians. Like Hasbeiya, it is surrounded by vineyards, olive groves, and orchards of mulberry trees, the silk crop of which the inhabitants had just gathered. A compact was made between the Christians of this place and the Druses of the neighbourhood, by which the latter bound themselves to protect the former, on condition of their arms being given up. This had hardly taken place when they were attacked, shot down like dogs, the Government irregular troops giving shelter to the Moslems of the place, but refusing to pull a trigger in defence of the Christians against the Druses.

The town of Tyre was saved from burning, pillage, and rapine by an English yacht, the Claymore, and its gallant owner, Mr. Harvey. The place was menaced with an attack that night, when the Claymore, whose owner is travelling in the Levant, happened to put into Tyre. The governor took the vessel for an English man-of-war, and begged Mr. Harvey to help him to repel the attack of a large party of Druses, which it was expected would take place that evening. Mr. Harvey landed his four small guns, armed his crew, made dispositions for the safety of women and children, as also for the defence of the town, which would have done honour to any general officer in the army, and waited for the Druses to attack. But they, hearing of what the English vessel had done, made off and dispersed, leaving the town free and the people untouched.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT
FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John George Taylor, Esq., now English Vice-Consul at Erzeroum, to be her Majesty's Consul at Diarbekir.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Ward, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Saxony, to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Oldenburgh, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, and to be her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Free Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Archer Crowe, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Saxony.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 29.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Nichols, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Murphy, deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.
WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 3.

2nd West India Regiment—Major-General John Wharton Frith to be Colonel, vice General Sir Robert John Hervey, C.B., deceased; June 19.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 3.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sergeant Major John Nethercote to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Elliot, deceased; July 3.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Edward Rowe Fisher to be Captain, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; Cornet John Bosworth Smith Marriott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher; July 3.

6th Dragoon Guards—Captain Alexander George Dickson to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bickerstaff, who retires; Lieutenant George Silvester Davies to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dickson; Cornet Arthur George Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies; Gentleman Cadet Owen Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Smith; July 3.

4th Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet William Smith Cooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Rowley, appointed to the 2d regiment of Life Guards; July 3.

5th Light Dragoons—The promotion of Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be Surgeon Major, to be dated the 22d May, 1860, and not the 2d May, 1858, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d June, 1860; July 3.

6th Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Joseph Fitzsimon to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Mole, who resigns the Adjutancy only; July 3.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James Affleck Steward to be Captain, by purchase, vice Daniel Shaw Stewart, who retires; Cornet Somerset Saunderson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Affleck Stewart; July 3.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur Randolph Mullings to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Cornet David Ricardo to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullings; July 3.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry William Fortescue Harrison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waymouth, promoted; July 3.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Henry Sedley Bainbridge has been superseded, being absent without leave; July 3.

3rd—Gentleman Cadet Philip Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes, who has resigned; July 3.

4th—Gentleman Cadet Edward Weyland Sawyer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brockman, promoted; July 3.

5th—Ensign Thomas D'Amalmo Mackinlay, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caulitt, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Charles de Jersey Grimme, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Overton, appointed to the 44th Foot; July 5.

11th—Gentleman Cadet John De Rune Dick, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Maskell, who has resigned; July 3.

13th—Brevet Major Henry Kerr to be Major, by purchase, vice Mundell, who retires; Lieutenant Richard Nugent Clayton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kerr; Ensign Arthur M'Gill cuddy Denny to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clayton; John Francis Bettis, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Denny; July 3.

16th—John Munn, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherell, promoted; July 3.

22d—Ensign William Pilsworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, promoted; July 3.

25th—Gentleman Cadet Sylvanus Roger Burnett Partridge, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wilkinson, appointed Quartermaster; July 3.

26th—Gentleman Cadet William Blakely Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Honourable W. H. J. Ogilvy, promoted; July 3.

29th—Ensign Francis William Prittie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires; John Charles Douglas, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prittie; July 3. Gentleman Cadet Thomas Camden Lambert, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Everard, deceased; July 4.

32nd—Gentleman Cadet John Arthur Grattan, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Goad, superseded for being absent without leave.

37th—Gentleman Cadet Handley Paul Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gilpin, appointed to the 84th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Russel Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Reilly, appointed Quartermaster; July 4.

44th—Lieutenant George Cuthbertson Bowyer to be Captain by purchase, vice Staveley, who retires; Ensign Constantine Maguire to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bowyer; July 3.

46th—Gentleman Cadet Philip Piercy Dovellin Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sparks, promoted; July 3.

54th—Charles Frederick Colville, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted; July 3.

57th—Assistant Surgeon William Astle Hope, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Griffin, appointed to the staff; July 3.

69th—Gentleman Cadet John Augustus Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shuttleworth, promoted; July 3.

72nd—Ensign George M'Kay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Alexander Temple Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, from the 79th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M'Kay; July 3.

75th—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted; Sergeant William Henry Topp to be Quartermaster, vice Dunlop, who retires upon half-pay; July 3.

76th—Gentleman Cadet Francis Elliot Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Faussett, promoted; July 3.

80th—Gentleman Cadet John Christopher Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted; July 3.

90th—Gentleman Cadet William Wilmer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haig, promoted; July 3.

91st—Ensign Horace Ralph Spearman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Obbard, deceased; April 25.

92nd—Ensign Penry Boleyn Williams, from the 97th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hope Johnstone, who retires; July 3.

97th—John Launoy Tweedie, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted; July 3.

100th—Ensign Henry Edward Davidson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ridout, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 15th June, 1860, has been cancelled; gentleman Cadet Henry William Asford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jarvis, appointed to the 57th Foot; July 3. Gentleman Cadet George Upton Prior, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; July 4. Ensign Charles Arkoll Boulton to be Instructor of Musketry vice Lieutenant Morris, appointed Adjutant; June 22.

3d West India Regiment—James Satterthwaite Rudd, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mather, whose appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 25th May, 1860, has been cancelled; July 3.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Albert Sharp, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Goodall, who resigns; July 3.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Osborne Broadley half pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase; July 3.

Lieutenant Bond, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase; July 3.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General—Assistant Commissary General William Le Mesurier, vice Mends, deceased; May 12. Assistant Commissary-General John Salusbury Davenport, vice Williams, retired; June 9. Assistant Commissary General Humprey Stanley Herbert Jones; Assistant Commissary General Thomas Wroot Midwood; June 14.

To be Assistant Commissaries General—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Widdrington Tinling, vice W. S. Archer, retired; April 24. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Henry Manie, vice Le Mesurier, promoted; May 12. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Robert Henry Smith, vice M. Malassez, retired; May 26. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Swain, vice Davenport, promoted; June 9. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Edward Archibald Ibbetson, vice Jones, promoted; Deputy Assistant Commissary General Robert Booth, vice Midwood, promoted; Deputy Assistant Commissary General Justus Henry Thompson; Deputy Assistant Commissary General John Henry Sale; Deputy Assistant Commissary General William John Fagan; June 14.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon Michael James Griffin, from the 57th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Atkinson, placed upon half-pay; July 3.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hope, appointed to the 57th Foot; July 3.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Fanshaw Bedford, retired full pay, 60th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; July 3.

Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C., Bengal Artillery, promoted on the 14th September, 1857, for distinguished services, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment of General Officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces from the 21st September, 1859.

Brevet-Major Richard Buckley Prettejohn, 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; July 3.

Captain Charles Thompson, 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army; March 24, 1858.

Captain Thomas Penton, 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; July 3.

Quartermaster John Dunlop, half-pay 75th Foot, to be Captain in the Army, the rank being honorary only; July 3.

The promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry, on April 30, has been cancelled.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General John M'Kenzie, on June 14:—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Foot, to be General; June 15.

Major-General Horatio George Brooke, Colonel of the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General; June 15.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Emilius Gold, from the 65th Foot, to be Major-General; June 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Amelius Whimper, half-pay Unattached, Major of the Tower of London, to be Colonel; June 15.

Brevet-Major Henry Charles Capel Somerset, half-pay 27th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; June 15.

Captain Charles Edmund Thornton, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; June 15.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, on the 18th June:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Foot, to be General; June 19.

Major-General Peter Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., Colonel of the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant-General; June 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Algernon Lewis, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General; June 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Filmer Sullivan, of the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel; June 19.

Major Francis Carey, 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; June 19.

Captain George Lambrick, Royal Marines, to be Major; June 19.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the deaths of General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 1st June, 1860; Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 3rd of June, 1860; and General Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, on the 5th of June, 1860:—

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General James Stewart Fraser, Madras Infantry; June 2.

Lieutenant-General Peter Delammotte, C.B., Bombay Cavalry; June 16.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Infantry; June 2.

Major General Alexander Tulloch, C.B., Madras Infantry; June 16.

To be Major Generals

Colonel James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry; June 2.

Colonel Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry; June 4.

Colonel Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry; June 16.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces to bear date as follows, viz:—

Major General Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry, instead of the 21st September, 1859, 27th September, 1859.

Major General James Scott, Bombay Infantry, instead of 27th September, 1859, 25th October, 1859.

Major General Charlton Hill, Madras Infantry, instead of 25th Oct., 1859, 28th Nov., 1859.

Major General Charles Heweston, Madras Infantry, instead of 28th Nov., 1859, 30th Dec., 1859.

Major General Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry, instead of 21st Dec., 1859, 30th Dec., 1859.

Major-General Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery, instead of 30th Dec., 1859, 13th April, 1860.

The undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel George Conolly Ponsonby, Bengal Cavalry; July 3.

Colonel Michael Francklin Willoughby, C.B., Bombay Artillery; July 3.

Colonel Francis Charles Wells, Bombay Infantry; July 3.

Colonel Charles James Green, Madras Engineers; July 3.

Colonel John Grant, Bombay Artillery; July 3.

Colonel Edwin Henry Atkinson, Madras Infantry; July 3.

Colonel Charles Campbell, Bengal Infantry; July 3.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Fraser Macpherson, Bengal Infantry; July 3.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Baker, Bengal Cavalry; July 3.

Major Edward Armstrong, Madras Cavalry; July 3.

To be Major.

Captain Wilmer Owen Harris, Bengal Infantry; July 3.

MEMORANDUM.—Captain Frederick Arthur St. John, half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, for the purpose of becoming a settler in Canada; July 3.

HAY HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The advent of dry weather has enabled the farmers in several districts to begin grass cutting. The process was continued on Monday and Tuesday very briskly; and, if the weather should remain fine, very considerable progress will be made during the week.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday afternoon the excellent band of the North Lincolnshire Militia performed at Kingstown, under the direction of their efficient bandmaster, Mr. H. F. Standhaft, a well-arranged selection of music, the programme of which was announced in yesterday's IRISH TIMES. The day being fine, although a little dull, a large concourse of people assembled on the jetty, amongst whom were many of the *elite* of Kingstown, Salthill, and the surrounding neighbourhood. The harbour at present looks peculiarly desolate, owing to the absence of nearly all the principal yachts which have recently been stationed here; they having gone to the Belfast Lough Regatta, which commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. It will not, however, long wear this dreary aspect, as on Friday and Saturday next they will return to their old stations, together with many others which shall arrive to compete for the prizes at the Regatta about to be held here by the Royal St. George Yacht Club. In their beautiful club-house great preparations are being made for the coming event; and the boat-house, which a short time ago was filled with boats, oars, masts, ropes, and numerous other articles of that class, have all been removed, and the decorator is busily employed arranging the drapery and gorgeous hangings with which it will be adorned, for the purpose of holding therein the *dejeuner* which is always given on the first day of the Regatta.

The Emeralda schooner, 136 tons burden, the property of H. Ormsby Rose, Esq., R.St.G.Y.C., arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning.

The Wanderer schooner, 65 tons burden, belonging to H. J. Waring, Esq., sailed into Kingstown Harbour yesterday evening.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Catherine Doran, of Albert-road, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of Acting Inspector 39 F, charged with having in her possession, and illegally pawning in Mr. Sullivan's pawn-office, 65, Lower George's Street, on the 23rd ult., a small locket, value 10s., for the sum of 6d., which locket had been lost on the 22nd ult. by a young lady in Dalkey, the prisoner not satisfactorily accounting for the possession of said locket. From the previous good character which the prisoner bore his Worship dismissed the case.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—The following are at present sojourning at this hotel:—Captain T. H. Walsh, Lieutenant-Colonel Tippingy Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant E. D. Oliver, 31st Regiment; Lieutenant J. C. Aliver, 66th Regiment; Captain C. Adair, Royal Antrim Artillery; J. D. Jenkins, W.S.Y.C., Cardiff; H. Murray, Esq.; J. Marshall, Esq.; and Miss Martin.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, TUESDAY.—The Emperor of Morocco has placed one instalment of the indemnity at the disposal of Spain.

GARIBALDI AND THE ROYAL TROOPS.

MARSEILLES, JULY 4.—The "Courrier de Marseilles" states that a skirmish took place on the 30th ult., near Messina, between some detachment of Garibaldians and a portion of the Royal troops.

HONOURS TO GARIBALDI.

The Senate of Palermo has decided that the gate of the city and street by which the soldiers of Garibaldi entered shall take the name of Victor Emmanuel. It has also made overtures to the civic council for the creation of a monument, as a testimony of gratitude to Garibaldi, and those who, with him, came to fight for Italy, their names to be inscribed on it in bronze.

SICILIAN MINISTRY.

GENOA, 4TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—Advices from Palermo state that a new Ministry had been appointed in Sicily by Garibaldi as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Signor Natolie; Interior, Signor Daita; War, Signor Orsini; Public Safety, Signor Laporto; Religion, Don Lanza Benedictine; Public Instruction, Signor Loggia; Finance, Signor Giovanni.

CONVERSION OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

FRANCE.—According to the Treaty of Commerce with England the "ad valorem" duties were to have been converted into specific ones by the 1st of July; but, notwithstanding all the activity displayed by the superior commission, their investigation will not be terminated before the end of the month. During that period business will, it is supposed, remain inactive, and as no one at present thinks of replenishing stock it is probable that buyers may hereafter come into the market, "en masse," at the same time, and cause a general advance in prices.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The North Briton arrived here this morning from Quebec, with dates to the 23rd ult. It is stated that, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Canada, Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to the United States, will leave his post, for the purpose of accompanying the Prince on his tour.

Commercial and political news anticipated by the Prince Albert, via Galway.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE AT VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says that on the 28th ult., 39 Irishmen returned from Trieste to Vienna. In the evening they all assembled in front of the British Embassy. The men, some of whom were almost in rags, were to be sent at once to the frontier, as paupers, under escort of the police, the British Government not being inclined to pay their expenses home, as they acted contrary to law when they entered the service of a foreign potentate.

MR. LEVER AND THE GALWAY PACKET CONTRACT.

The second report of the Select Committee on Packet Contracts refers to the agreement by which Mr. Lever, M.P., offered £10,000 to Mr. Irwin, a member of the Irish Bar, if Mr. Irwin should obtain for Mr. Lever a subsidy of a certain sum for the conveyance of the United States mail to and from this country. The committee say this contract is deserving of the strongest reprobation, and if Mr. Lever were himself the contractor under the Galway contract, they cannot doubt that the House would withhold the monies necessary for carrying it into effect, but since that a company has taken the contract off him, and he holds but about one-fourth of the stock, and the other directors do not appear to have been aware of the transactions, the committee, therefore, submit the matter for the judgment of the House.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The shooting for the Whitworth prizes commenced yesterday at 9 a.m., and continued till 5-30 p.m. The number of volunteers who had entered themselves for the match is 331. The first best twenty shots gain a prize rifle. The victorious are also entitled to compete for the Queen's prize of £250, and the honour of being admitted to the same competition is also extended to the twenty next best shots, and those who win the rifles; the competitors were limited to five shots at each range of 300, 500, and 600 yards. The following volunteers made the highest number of points:—Bambridge, West York, Sharp, 9th Sussex, Henry, Edinburgh, each made 17 points; Collinson, 6th North York, and Park, 5th Kent, each made 16 points; May, 5th Sussex, Burgh, 10th Gloucester, each 15. The others scored 14, and below.

In the contest open to all nations, Ross, West Riding, made 9 points at 300 yards. One of the Swiss scored the same, and also a Glasgow man, named Ingram.

The rifles of the Swiss were, unfortunately, seized at the French custom-house.

The Prince Consort was present during the day.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The panic in the hide and leather trade continues in a most disordered state. The failure of Stratfield has produced a great sensation throughout the metropolis and provinces. A long list of other houses in London and in the country are said to have succumbed. The liabilities of Patient and Smith will amount to something like £200,000, those of Herbert, Smith, and Co., to £180,000. Among the additional stoppages announced are W. and C. Mundy, for £70,000, and S. H. Mortimore, of Andover, liabilities not stated. The full effect of these wide-spread embarrassments has probably, not yet been received from the provinces. One of the most serious features in connection with the liquidation is the depreciation which must take place in the value of hides, leather, and stock in trade, in the attempted realisation of so enormous a mass of property. Yesterday the operations in the leather market were entirely suspended, but English hides being forced for sale experienced the serious fall of from 30 to 40 per cent. from the prices previously current. The market for foreign hides is, as yet, comparatively little affected.

The "Daily News" says, that about a dozen of the London banks and discount houses prove to be holders of acceptances on the failed firms, and the amount in several instances is large. The extent of the facilities for obtaining accommodation in London may be inferred from the number of holders of acceptances of the principal house that has fallen, none of whom seem to have an idea of the number of discount accounts opened by the firm with other establishments, or that many of the bills offered presented merely a renewal of previous business obligations.

SALE OF A CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER.—A paragraph in the German papers states that the *Journal de Frankfort*, a widely circulated journal published at Frankfort in the French language, has been sold by the proprietor, Baron de Vrints, one of the Emperor of Austria's chamberlains, and a brother-in-law of Count Buol, to a French company. I hear that the purchasers are the wealthy and influential parties who proposed to publish in France the series of pamphlets which were nipped in the bud by the prosecution of M. Prevost Paradol. It is only wonderful that the vast amount of thought which struggles in vain for utterance in France, should not sooner have found a foreign channel. The French language is so universally spoken that a newspaper published on the Rhine by French publishers, talent and eminence will be as much read as if they were in Paris.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.

The Princes of Aquila and Syracuse, having so much at stake, and somewhat more experience than their puny nephew, are bent on giving a real body to this ghost of a murdered constitution, which is now conjured up, some think, to be only quickly laid. The conduct of Montemolin tells very disastrously on the credit of Bourbons in general, and to put trust in princes of this house seems a sort of tempting Providence. The recovery of the lost island by any promise of autonomy or a national Parliament is hopeless, as Sicily is bent on having both these blessings, not by tenure of sovrana benevolenza (as per edict), but as a reconquest of its inalienable rights from the days of the Norman kings. As to Garibaldi, he is busy with arrangements for paying punctually the dividend of the 30th June on the national debt of Sicily, and has opened the ports of that island to free trade, with all other ports of King Victor Emmanuel's dominions.

A flat refusal, according to some, was sent back to Naples by Count Cavour's Cabinet, in answer to the proposed "alliance of the two Italian Crowns." Others affirm that the Turin Government is willing to test the sincerity and honesty of Bomba's proposal by requiring as preliminary formal recognition of the North Italian kingdom, comprising Tuscany, Romagna, Modena, and Parma, and a pledge to co-operate in the deliverance of Venice. The French Emperor is supposed to be active in suggesting arrangements, and the transfer of Sicily to the Italic kingdom being on the eve of becoming an accomplished fact, Napoleon III. is stated to counsel acquiescence in that surrender as the only prospect of retaining the residue. Whether young Bomba will submit to this necessary process of amputation, or else risk the inflammatory action, gaining the lower *tibia*, or shinbone of Italy, is a question for his advisers. Certain it is that in 1848, when the crown of Sicily was publicly tendered to the Duke of Genoa, and only awaited the acceptance of that Savoy prince (since dead), the island was not in such formidable military force as now, nor so compactly united, and the twelve thousand Swiss troopers who alone recovered the lost ground then have been since disbanded.

The insolence of the Bourbon partisans in France towards Napoleon III. seems to become rampant in proportion to the falling fortunes of that race, root and branches. The extinction of the small Parma offshoot was made a personal offence, and the recent dishonest retractation of Montemolin was last evening flung in the face of the French Emperor by the "Gazette de France," as fully justified by what Louis Napoleon did in returning from America after the Strasburg affair, and the free pardon granted him by Louis Philippe. There is no parity in the two cases, Louis Bonaparte having signed no renunciation of dynastic claims, and his visit to Europe having for its object attendance at the dying bed of his father at Leghorn. The Legitimist crusaders who have gone to Rome from Brittany and the Faubourg St. German have the audacity to refuse the military salute to Napoleon's officers in the French garrison there, a proceeding which General Guyon has had to complain of to Lamoriciere. The crowning insult to Baron Brenier, at Naples, has filled the measure of Bourbonite claims on the Emperor's forbearance.

The Prince of Capua (who lives here in retirement) has reminded the world of his existence by publishing a protest about some vineyards he owns in the district of Mascala (Sicily); his Royal Highness denounces some act of trespass committed on his property, and makes the crowned heads of Europe responsible for this violation of a Bourbon's farm.

The Captain of the Lloyd's steamer Stadion, arriving at Trieste June 28th, reports that he fell in with five British line-of-battle ships off the Gulf of Navarino. The usual post from Venice (25th June) brings most deplorable accounts of the misery and stagnation there. Toggenbrog's last scheme for the utter ruin of that devoted city was the closing of the great ship arsenal, and the discharge of all the workmen and artisans, the naval dockyard, being transferred to Pola, and this immense establishment, that launched so many fleets on the Adriatic, being about to undergo transformation into a huge citadel for bombarding the inhabitants, sinking palaces, structures, and domes into the mud, when the hour shall come for Austrian evacuation.

A letter from Prague (29th June) embodies the sullen grievances of Bohemia—the refusal of leave to print and publish in the native idiom, the contempt shown for that province, as well as Moravia, by excluding both from any delegate in the mock Austrian Parliament or Reichsrath, but most of all the outrageous illegality of alienation by public auction of her national domains to replenish the Vienna exchequer. It appears that the Frankfort Diet has the pretension to control the Government of Denmark in the management of crown lands in Schleswig-Holstein, which are construed by some fiction to be under the Germanic Confederation; while Bohemia, unquestionably part of the Federal territory, is not protected by the Diet from the sale of its national property. The Bank of Vienna is going to raise cash by selling the estate of Brandeis, foreclosing a mortgage signed by the late Baron de Bruck. Now, this domain is doubly dear to the Bohemians, as it was the patrimony of John Zisca, who left his skin to make a drum wherewith to sound vengeance on the oppressors of his country. Fancy the announcement of sale at Garraway's by the Paris Credit Mobilier of those "eligible properties," Blenheim or Strathfieldsaye.

[illegible]—Bloody work must be going on within the citadel and city of Messina, as a steamer has just brought into the Bay of Naples 300 wounded soldiers, victims of the people, or else of their own comrades, in open revolt against Bomba.

THE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.

(FROM THE MORNING ADVERTISER.)

The first rolling of the revolutionary thunder in the city of Naples has been heard. Up to this hour we are not informed of the exact nature of the political elements which have shown themselves on the occasion; but of the fact of a strong commotion existing, which must presently lead to an outbreak, there cannot be a doubt. In the city itself, as well as in the Abruzzi, the sentiment in favour of a united Italy on a liberal basis has been of late gaining ground with great rapidity. There would have been long ago a spontaneous movement in the capital, had it not been for the fear of the Lazzaroni mob being let loose by the Bourbon Government to commit a series of outrages such as they perpetrated in 1848. It will be remembered that on May 15 of that year King Bomba made use of the Lazzaroni to carry out a *coup d'etat*. On the evening previous to that reactionary movement, their chieftains were furnished by the police with stilettoes—the houses of the Liberals were marked in the dead of night by signs known to the mob—and on the following morning a series of sanguinary orgies was enacted, for the purpose of intimidating the Liberal party. At the same time, depredations of property were carried out against many persons denounced to Government as sympathisers with the cause of constitutional freedom. The result was, a blow to the representative *regime* which had just been introduced; and, finally, the entire abolition of the Constitution, and the cruel imprisonment of Poerio, Settembrini, and the other foremost men of the Moderate Liberal-Conservative party.

We are not prepared to say that the Neapolitan Bourbon will be able, in the present instance, once more to make use of the Lazzaroni to such an infamous degree. It is true, as far as the Government is concerned, the mob of the capital has for years past been indoctrinated with a blind belief in the validity of Right Divine, and with fanatic hatred against the Liberal middle class. "*Il nostro unico ed assoluto Padrone*"—our only and absolute monarch—has been given out as the watchword for them as well under the late Bomba as under the present Bombalino. Their political organisation—for they are organised in a very methodical manner, which already dates back a long time past—has, if possible, been even enlarged since 1848. A great number of them have been received into the so-called Sanfedisti League, a semi-political, semi-religious association, whose principles are about the same as those of the Jesuit gang which planned the night of St. Bartholomew against the Huguenots. Organisations of that kind are not to be trifled with, especially when we remember that that vast and loose populace of the capital amounts to nearly a hundred thousand, if not more, all of which are formed, as it were, into brigades, under a so-called "capo lazzaro." The "capo lazzaro," on his part, is in frequent connection with the authorities. He receives from them his instructions—and in times of difficulty for Government, arms and pay. Being annually elected by his compeers, he obtains a formal recognition from the authorities; and by being allowed to enjoy certain privileges, is cajoled into a partisanship with the Royal cause.

But though the Bourbon Government has contrived for a long time to secure the Lazzaroni as allies to the cause of Absolutism, there are now at last signs that other, and better, influences begin to make themselves felt among a portion of that populace. Italian patriots, justly estimating the part which that idle population of Naples has often played, have exerted themselves to work secretly a change among them. We know that at the expedition of Pisacane, which was so heroically though so unfortunately made about two years ago on the coast of Naples, a number of Lazzaroni had already quietly been won over to the democratic side. Since then, the silent work has progressed still further. We have no doubt that, by this time, many a man of the lower Neapolitan class may be apparently in a Royalist brigade, who, on the day of reckoning, will sadly disappoint the calculations of his masters. The very least we believe we are able to guarantee is, that in the forthcoming revolutionary movement the Lazzaroni camp will be divided—that a party, at any rate, and that not the least energetic one, will be found ranged on the side of the King's enemies. If this be so—and we have every reason to believe in the correctness of our information—things will be considerably facilitated for the friends of Garibaldi. The liberal middle class of the Neapolitan city, aided by a portion of the Lazzaroni, will give a good account of the Bourbonic destinies.

ITALY.

The *Pays* publishes an article signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, in which the affairs of Italy are comprehensively reviewed.

At the present moment M. de Cassagnac says Italy is confused, her future mysterious. Her friends had hoped that she would acquire political independence and internal reforms, according to the wants and wishes of her people. The generous intervention of France had procured the first; no foreign nationality now weighs upon Italy; she belongs to herself from Turin to Messina, and if the wishes of France had been attended to Venetia also would have entered into the Italian community by means of a confederation. For [illegible] years France has been hoping for reasonable Italian reforms, especially in the kingdom of Naples and in the States of the Church. France was persuaded that if reforms had been introduced the stability of the thrones would have been ensured. Opportune reforms prevent revolutions, and events have proved the foresight of the French Government. Profiting by the dissatisfaction of the populations the patriot Italians have set them against their sovereigns even to an unjust extent, and when foreign influences were removed, all the thrones have been shaken, and some have disappeared. At the present moment reforms have been promulgated in the most powerful of Italian States at a time when revolution had already attached itself to her flanks. Whatever may be the course of events in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, it is clear that French policy still remains unchanged. The French Government has advised reforms—let them be realised and established, and its object will be obtained. It is necessary to guard against confounding two things essentially different, the freedom of Italy and the unity of Italy. Two results in Italy are the work of France, the annihilation of the Austrian dominion and the aggrandisement of Piedmont by the addition to it of Lombardy. This result, a fruit of the traditional policy of France, will, we are sure, be mantained by her Government at all risks. The rest remains with Italians. They may dream of what they will—that is their affair; we will judge of the result when it has been attained. We can understand how difficult it must be for the Cabinet of Count Cavour to stop in the course on which Italy has entered. Garibaldi and his volunteers are auxiliaries whose domination it may be difficult to withstand, but every Government which allows itself to be dominated by its friends enters on a perilous and generally fatal career.

To effect a durable incorporation of the Duchies and the Æmilia with Piedmont is a long and difficult task, which will not be facilitated by complicating it with the unlooked-for consequences of a general convulsion. It is very evident that the moment has come for Count Cavour to resist against Utopianism and efforts to draw him on (*l'entrainement*). He must resign himself to this conlusion—better, in our opinion, soon than late.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent writing from Turin, June 30th, says:—

A friend of mine, who accompanied Medici, has sent me from Palermo the diary of his voyage, which I think you will find interesting.

June 10.—I go on board the Helvetia steamer, now called the Washington, and bearing the American flag. There are about 1,300 of us on board. We are to be followed by the Franklin and the Oregon, having about 1,400 volunteers more. The 12th.—We anchor off Cagliari. No one permitted to go on shore. Here we wait patiently four days, without knowing why. [Medici was waiting for the Utile and the Clipper, which had been captured by the Neapolitan cruisers.] During this time we had our dresses and arms given us; a blouse, a pair of striped cloth trousers, and a wide-awake; also a capital rifle to each man. We are divided into companies. One company of officers with red blouses and five-barrelled rifle revolvers, will serve as "guides." The 16th.—We leave Cagliari about 2 p.m., and sail all night, having a steamer, a long way ahead, to signal to us when necessary. The 17th.—We come to anchor about 5 p.m., off Castellamare, where there are more than a hundred boats ready to land us, and we accordingly land as fast as possible. We immediately set out for Alcamo, which we reach by 11 p.m., amid the frantic cheering of the inhabitants, who welcome us as brothers, and cry "Long live Victor Emmanuel! Long live Garibaldi!" A band of music and an illumination increase the effect of the scene. Garibaldi had already made us a hasty visit at Castellamare, where he appeared to us like our guardian angel. Our joy at seeing him again cannot be described. He greeted us laconically, "You do not want me to tell you what your duty is. Adieu." Here at Alcamo we have washed ourselves and lain down to rest. The Milanese, who are accustomed to drink their weak wine abundantly, have drunk the wine of this place in the same way, and it got into their heads. They swear they will be more prudent in future. The 19th.—Leave Alcamo, and in the evening reach Partinico, where we meet with the same reception as before. The 21st.—Leave Partinico at daybreak; reach Monreale by one o'clock, and after a halt of three hours resume our march for Palermo. Half the city comes out to meet us, some in carriages, some on horseback, some on foot. What most surprised us was, to see approaching us a long joyous file of Dominican and Franciscan friars, with shovels, spades, and pickaxes. They came from the Fort Castellamare, that commands the city, and which Garibaldi has ordered to be destroyed. These friars have been hard at work all day with the people in demolishing it. We organise ourselves; drill twice a day. Guns are being manufactured in great numbers. Orsini presides over this work, and a very clever hand he is. Several strangers arrive to see Garibaldi and the ruins of Palermo. All are amazed at the hero's gentle ways, and the ferocity of the Bourbon. A few fanatics have been preaching in favour of a republic, but everyone laughs at them. Bixio is all right, and Garaffaldi's son is better. I fancy I am in Piedmont; I hear Victor Emmanuel and Cavour spoken of, as if I was at Genoa and Turin.

Parliament is to be prorogued to-morrow for three months. But the serious events now in course of preparation will probably render necessary a special convocation for the purpose of obtaining extraordinary powers.

Some Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans have recently left us for Sicily, where they wish to serve as volunteers under Garibaldi. Typhus fever has broken out among the 900 volunteers made prisoners by the Neapolitans, and three of those generous youths have already succumbed. Kept on board off Gaeta, and without medical attendance, they suffer dreadfully. The Sardinian and American Ministers, backed by your own, have now obtained their release. The Neapolitan minister residing here, Signor Canofari, has within the last three days become more liberal than any of us. He says he advised his master a year ago to form an alliance with Piedmont, and grant a constitution. He has now his house full of tricoloured cockades and flags.

The news of the doings on the part of the Neapolitan lazzaroni, and of their sanguinary acts at Naples, has made a painful impression here, where nothing similar has ever occurred.

PORTUGAL.

We read in a letter from Lisbon, June 29th, that there has been much dissatisfaction caused by the disastrous news received by the last mail from Angola. Among the letters from Portuguese colonists which have been received, one or two cast considerable odium upon the English and American settlers, at whose factories they desired to be succoured, but—so the story goes—were refused admittance. No doubt, if the English officer in command acted as is stated, there were good reasons for such conduct.

A new project of law has appeared in the *Diario* for calling out a militia. This proposition has created much dissatisfaction, because the rights of exemption are so few that the law calls out the greater number of the shopkeepers and others, even those of an advanced age.

People generally are wondering what can be the motive for the present activity in arming and renovating the defences of the country. When, however, we consider the unsettled condition of Europe, and the state of utter ruin into which the fortifications throughout Portugal have been allowed to fall, there is no occasion for surprise.

A committee has been formed to promote the erection of a monument to the great Lusitanian poet, Camoens. The Duke of Saldanha is the president, and the committee is composed of some of the leading men in Portugal. The Viscount de Jerumenha has also nearly completed a new edition of the works of Camoens, preceded by his life, which is said to contain matter never before made public.

The vine disease is making its appearance in the province of the Minho. Large quantities of the flour of sulphur are being sent to Oporto for the purpose of treating the vines, this remedy being found one of the best which has yet been adopted.

Since the departure of the last packet there has been little done in exchange, money being scarce and paper over. The rates are—London, 90 days, 53¾ to 53¼; 30 days, 53½ to 53⅞; Paris, 533, 3 months; Hamburg, 47½; Amsterdam, 42½; Genoa, 531. In stock the market is languid, there being little demand.

The Sacre Cœur.—On one occasion Louis Philippe and his Queen, then an exile at Claremont, drove over to Roehampton to see the convent of the Sacre Cœur, which had been recently established there by a community of French nuns. This French order of the Sacre Cœur is one of high distinction, and was, in the days of the Bourbons, one of aristocratic exclusiveness. In 1851 the Comtesse de Grammont was, I believe, at the head of the chief house of the community in Paris, and Madame Clifford, sister of the late Lord Clifford, was superioress of the Roehampton branch. The royal visiters, who were incognito, asked permission as strangers to see the convent chapel, and were allowed to go over the whole establishment. The lady nun who conducted them through the House, was so amiable and agreeable that the Queen, on leaving, expressed her extreme satisfaction with the admirable arrangements of the community, and her pleasure at finding herself once again amongst her good and pious compatriots. "Perhaps," added her Majesty, "you will be interested to know who your visiters are. This gentleman is Louis Philippe—I am the Queen Amelie." The nun, bowing profoundly, replied with a gentle smile—"And I am Mademoiselle Bonaparte." The strange coincidence evidently touched their Majesties, and the Queen could not refrain from giving expression to her surprise at the waywardness of fate which had thus brought together within a convent of the old *regime* the royal houses of Bonaparte and Orleans.—*Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of "Vicissitudes of Families" (just published.)*

Missions in Ireland.—The annual missionary meeting of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Home Missionary Society will be held in their chapel, South Great George's street, on this evening, to which we call the attention of the Protestant public, and especially those who are anxious for the welfare of our own beloved land. This society has been labouring in Ireland for very many years, sometimes amidst much discouragements, and has evinced great perseverance and faithfulness in carrying the Gospel to some of the most benighted parts of the kingdom; and its agents have seized the opportunities of public fairs and markets to make known the truth to tens of thousands, who in all probability would never otherwise have heard it. From an announcement, made a few days ago, it appears the conference have ascertained that over 5,000 members have been added to the society during the past year, and that the labours of the missionaries have been greatly blest. From the fact of so many striking conversions having lately occurred, it is expected the meeting on this evening will be deeply interesting.

Representation of Brighton.—Lord Bury has taken parliamentary steps for contesting Brighton, but as yet has made no public announcement of candidature. A placard has been issued in favour of General Thompson.

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY—DIRECT LINE FROM DUBLIN—SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Tuesday Evening.

The Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Adair (Chairman), Lord Pevensey, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Glyn, to whom the above line was referred, met this day, at 12 o'clock.

The Earl of Darnley, whose cross-examination was resumed by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., this morning, said that a proposal was made on the 11th of May, 1860, by the Midland Railway, to take the line and branch from Clonsilla, at 4 per cent., or £225,000. The Meath Company objected to this, as interest was only offered on the share capital, and would not take into account any debenture capital which might be raised. An offer of any limited sum was, in his lordship's opinion, objectionable. The offer of half profits made, in addition to the three per cent. was not approved of, because the directors did not consider that the Midland Company would find it their interest to work the line so as to realise any profits. But an offer made on the 11th of May, from a company which had previously held the Meath Company at arms' length, but was becoming liberal owing to the extension bill being almost secured, could not be encouraged. Such offer could not be legalised until next session; it remained to obtain the sanction of the board of the company, and afterwards of the shareholders. Should either of these parties refuse their approval, the Meath Bill was lost for the present. So great was his distrust in the Midland Company that, should the Meath Bill be unfortunately thrown out this year, he would recommend the board not to come to terms with the Midland Company, but to make a renewed application next year to Parliament. The Parliamentary estimate was £226,000, but it would be unwise in any company to assume that a line should cost no more than the estimate. The station on the Circular-road was, in his opinion, in the finest position in Europe. It was of easy access to every important building in Dublin, and wide approaches led to it from all parts of the city. Such circumstances caused him to form an opinion.

Re-examined—The bill was not devised as a threat to the Midland Company. They sought thereby complete independence, and went upon the principle now so strongly advocated by the Italians. (A laugh.) He would add that such compromises as would be proposed by the Midland Company would be regarded by him in the same light as a constitution offered by the King of Naples. (Laughter.) A North Western Trunk Line would be necessary, even though a line was completed between Cavan and Monaghan. An application to be made next year, should the Meath Bill fail this session, would have a precedent in the course taken by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, to render themselves independent of the South Eastern Company. Eight per cent. on their capital had been deposited as security for the completion of their line into Dublin. Land-owners on the line had given a bond to the same effect.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, director of the Meath line, said that he was a member of a deputation from the Meath Board to the Midland Company to secure terms in 1858. He was formerly of opinion that had any communication been successful between the two boards, the Meath Company should make use of the Midland line. A branch was spoken of to cross the Midland to Lucan, and join the Great Southern and Western, but it was abandoned. He should consider himself guilty of the grossest delinquency, as the trustee of the property of others, did he allow himself now to entertain the proposals of the Midland Company. Did not see how security could be given to the Meath Company by the Midland for carrying out any per centage offer. If the Meath Company now came to an arrangement with the Midland, he was sure public opinion would not support it.

Mr. L. Corbally, M.P. for Meath, stated that he resided within five miles of the projected line. He had a perfect knowledge of the entire line, and thought an independent terminus would be of advantage to the public. Was not always of that opinion, but the unsuccessful result of the negociations led him to come to that conclusion. Had been opposed to a direct line to Dublin. Looked to the benefit of Meath in approving of the scheme. Was sure that the pretty sites about Glasnevin would be soon built on if the line were made. Dairy farms would be projected much farther from Dublin than at present, in the rich pastures of Meath, if the direct line were made.

Cross-examined—Was largely engaged in fattening cattle; purchased them in the West, brought them to a farm near Killucan, and sent them thence to Meath. The Meath graziers, he believed, did not send their cattle by the Midland Railway. Was a shareholder, but not a director, of the Meath Company; merely had taken an interest in it because it would serve the county of Meath. It might be the best policy of the Meath Company to make use of the Midland terminus, if the former could nail—(a laugh)—the Midland to terms. The opinion was formed from looking at the capital of the two companies.

Sir Benjamin Chapman stated that he lived about four miles from Athboy, and was a shareholder in both the Meath and Midland Companies. Had joined the former on account of the advantage it would be to the county. He had no doubt the direct line into Dublin would be a better plan.

Cross-examined—He expected that the Meath line would pay more than 4 per cent. on the shares. Had backed that opinion by becoming a large shareholder, and had paid up his shares in full.

Mr. John Garnett, High Sheriff of Meath in 1858, gave evidence in favour of the line. The gentry who did not in the beginning support the Meath line were willing to come forward in its favour if they thought an independent line would be made.

Mr. Henry M'Farland, Chairman of the North Dublin Union, stated that he resided between Clonee and Clonsilla. Had taken a great interest in the line since he learnt the board had decided on a direct line. Took little interest in it before this resolution; but now looked on the line as the main trunk line. Had personal communication with the principal mercantile firms in Dublin, and found that they complained of the want of a direct communication with the North-west of Ireland. The petition produced was signed by the leading men of Dublin, and their approval of it arose from the proposed extension. In the event of its being an independent line, many were prepared to take shares who would otherwise have had nothing to do with it. Had, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society, been led to know a good deal of the railway system of Ireland, and felt the want of a North-west communication. There were pretty villa sites in the neighbourhood of Glasnevin and Finglass. The width of the Circular-road, at the proposed station, was three times the width of the ordinary streets. The level crossings on the line of the Midland Company rendered it undesirable to increase the traffic much. The residents near these crossings at first did not consider the matter important, as the Midland line was only projected to Mullingar; but the extent of the line, and the number of accidents which had recently occurred, had awakened the attention of the public to the matter.

Cross-examined—Was not at the present time a shareholder of the Meath Company. The site of the Terminus of the Meath line was in the North Dublin Union, and would improve property in that district. Had, solely as a volunteer, and through a desire to forward a scheme which he considered would be serviceable to Dublin, gone round and asked some of the principal firms to sign the petition in its favour.

Re-examined—Would become a shareholder if the direct line passed, but not otherwise.

To the Chairman—There is a large district in Ulster surrounding Clogher, Ballygawley, Aughnacloy, and Fivemiletown, which required railway communication with Dublin; would be benefited by the proposed line if continued to Clones.

Mr. David M'Birney (of the firm of M'Birney, Collis, and Co.) stated that the opinion of the leading firms of Dublin was strongly in favour of the new line, in the belief that it would be direct to Dublin, and proceed further north than at present projected. If the direct line were not granted, the Midland Company would have an interest in not facilitating the Meath traffic. Was himself a shareholder in the Midland Company and was prepared to become a Shareholder in the Meath Company in the event of this bill having passed. The petition in favour of the bill represented the leading firms.

Cross-examined—Intended to aid in getting up a bill to be brought in next session for making a line from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon and Bundoran, and thought a North Western line from Dublin to Clones direct would be supported by the district, independent of the route by Dundalk.

To Mr. Dent—Had expended a large sum of money in the erection of a mill in the neighbourhood of Bundoran.

Sir John Macneill, engineer to the Meath line, stated that the land and masonry were for a double line, but the rails would be laid down for a single one. About seven acres would be necessary for a station at Dublin. The gradients were favourable, the worst being 1 in 100. There was only one curve, of a radius of six furlongs, about one mile from Dublin. The cuttings on the direct line were at 10d. a yard, which was lower than on the part already made; but work could be done at a less rate now. The estimate was £18,600 for earthwork; £15,945 for bridges; £16,571 for 153 acres; £14,527 for platforms and stations; 10 per cent. on contingencies, and other details made the entire £98,608. The Parliamentary estimate was £105,000. Had not approved of the junction at Clonsilla, but always wished to form a direct line to Dublin. The direct line would save seven furlongs into Dublin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hope Scott—The direct line was promoted principally to secure independence; at first had designed the position for the Meath Terminus nearer Smithfield, as he thought cattle were driven there at once; had since changed his opinion. It was doubly important now to secure a direct communication between Dublin and Londonderry, in consequence of the packet boats stopping at Lough Foyle for mails and passengers. For this purpose, a direct line from Omagh to Clones, and thence to Kells, would be necessary. There was only accommodation for three engines in Dublin, at the proposed Dublin station, but, should the extension described be forwarded, new accommodation would be necessary. Had erected several stations in the North of Ireland for a less sum than this estimate for the Dublin station, and the contractor who had erected the stations in the North was willing to erect it at the proposed estimate. It would be the cheapest station put up in Dublin. The Dublin and Bray station cost £30,000.

Lord Fitzwarine. By "Scrutator," Author of "The Master of the Hounds," &c. 3 Vols.—We have little doubt that this novel will be the best "Scrutator" has written. It is evident, after reading the first few chapters, that the author has laid himself out to win hearty applause. He indicates at once that he has made up his mind to write of men and manners as he finds them, to relate the peculiarities of feminine characteristics with scrupulous fidelity, and to make every class of society appear as it actually exists, and may be met with in daily life. He has achieved a success only commensurate with the talent he has exhibited in the arrangement and completion of one of the best novels of the present season.—*Bell's Messenger.*

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Dundalk, Wednesday, July 4.

CROWN COURT.

The Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, attended by Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L., J.P., the High Sheriff, and Cornelius Denvir, the Under Sheriff, entered the crown court at 11 o'clock.

The commission for opening the assizes having been read by Patrick J. Byrne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, the Grand Jury were re-sworn.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in addressing the grand jury, said—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Louth, this being my first visit to your county, I am happy to be enabled to congratulate you on the state of the county. I perceive from the calendar, documents, and papers before me, that there are, in fact, but four cases for trial on the crown side of the present assizes. One is an old case of burglary alleged to have taken place two years ago. There is, also, a case of homicide committed at Drogheda, and a case against a pickpocket; and, likewise, a case of a peculiar and special nature against several persons who are charged with being members of a certain illegal society, popularly known as a Ribbon Society. This, I may say, constitutes the whole of the calendar. It might, however, be somewhat deceptive to take the number on the calendar as indicating the state of your county, for you have a chairman periodically sitting, before whom other cases are tried. Referring to another official report—namely, that of the local inspector of the jail I find that there are altogether—including eight persons from Drogheda, about thirty-six convicted prisoners in your jail, the great majority of whom have been convicted for offences of a slight character, such as disorderly conduct, and drunkenness, for which the parties have been sentenced for periods of seven days and one month. With the exception of two other cases of persons sentenced to penal servitude, that constitutes the present state of your jail, which is most gratifying. Gentlemen, I might discharge you with these observations, if it were not necessary that I should call your attention to the particular cases to which I have before adverted. Six or seven persons are charged, in the language of the indictment, with being members of an unlawful combination and confederacy known as the Ribbon Society—society so constituted that the members might and could communicate by secret signs and passwords. The accused parties are charged with being members of that illegal society, and having aided in its organisation. It is in reference to that particular case that I think it necessary to address a few observations to you. Gentlemen, the indictment is an exceedingly long one, for I perceive that in each case it contains no less than 51 counts; the pleader's ingenuity certainly seems to have been exhausted in describing the offence. However, gentlemen, you need not be alarmed at the size and length of the indictment, for it all substantially amounts to this:—It tells us there is this secret confederacy in existence, and in various ways it charges the accused parties with being either members of that secret and illegal conspiracy, or aiding in its organisation. I am aware that I am addressing a jury of great experience, and, of course, gentlemen, you are aware that in our law, secret societies of this kind, in which its members communicate by means of secret signs and passwords, is not alone opposed to the spirit of our law and our free institutions, but that we have a code of law especially forbidding such combinations, and inflicting upon the convicted very serious punishment. Under the statute of the 2nd and 3rd Vic. chap. 74, if persons accused were convicted of such offence, it would remain in the discretion of the judge whether the punishment for the offence should be a period of imprisonment or transportation—that is, penal servitude. The law entirely sets its face against these secret organisations as opposed to the spirit of our free institutions, and dangerous to the constitution; and, beyond all doubt, they are the fruitful source of violence and crime. Accordingly, I find that the statute now before me, the 2d and 3rd Vic., chap. 74, an act for making more effective a previous Act of Parliament on the subject, provides that any and every society so constituted, in which the members shall communicate or be known to each other by secret signs and passwords, shall be deemed to be an unlawful combination and confederacy, and any person being a member of that society, or shall act as such, or knowingly have in his possession any copy written, or printed, of such signs and passwords, or of any oath, engagement, or declaration made use of by such society, and not able satisfactorily to account for same, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful conspiracy, and be liable to imprisonment or transportation. As I understand the case the indictment has been brought under this particular statute. In the present instance, the accused are charged with being members of this combination, using those secret signs and passwords, and maintaining a correspondence with the society in question. Gentlemen, I would pass at once from the discussion of this subject, and conclude with the general observations I have made on illegal societies of this nature, if it were not that there is something especial to be brought before you; because I perceive, from the documents before me, and what I have read in the public papers, that there is to be brought before you, in the present Ribbon cases, a witness called an approver, but, more, correctly speaking an accomplice. It will be the evidence of one who admits that he himself has been guilty of the crime with which he charges his confederates, and, confessing his own guilt to the authorities, he comes and offers to implicate his confederates in crime. When an accomplice is received as a witness, his credit is altogether for the grand jury, and subsequently for the petty jury, who are to act upon his testimony. When I state to you that an accomplice is a competent witness, and a grand jury might find a true bill, and a conviction ensue upon his unaided evidence, yet, in reference to a party coming into court as a witness, admitting he is an accomplice, there is a rule laid down, not a rule of law, but certainly a very wise rule, adopted by judges. It is, that when a case is brought before a tribunal such as I am now addressing, resting on the evidence of an accomplice mainly, that a jury ought not to act upon his evidence alone, unless they found him corroborated in some main particulars, not merely as to the circumstances of the *corpus delicti* but corroborated in some particulars which tend directly to implicate the accused, and from which you will be enabled reasonably to infer that the approver is telling the truth, as against the accused. His Lordship then read the following extract from West, on the law of evidence:—"Yet a judicious practice has grown up now—so generally followed as almost to have the force of law—by which judges always advise juries to require such evidence to be corroborated in some material part by untainted testimony. It is not, however, every participation in a crime which will render a party an accomplice in it, so as to require his evidence to be confirmed. The nature of the confirmation in each case, must, of course, depend very considerably on its peculiar circumstances, but a few general principles may be stated. First, then, it is not necessary that the story told by the accomplice should be corroborated in every circumstance he details in evidence; for, if so, the calling him as a witness might be dispensed with altogether. Again, notwithstanding some old cases to the contrary, it seems now settled that the corroboration should not be merely as to the *corpus delicti*, but should go to some circumstances affecting the identity of the accused as participating in the transaction. "A man," says Lord Abinger, "who has been guilty of a crime himself will always be able to relate the facts of the case, and if the confirmation be only on the truth of that history, without identifying the persons, that is really no corroboration at all." Gentlemen, in investigating the present case, I give you the same advice which is there laid down, by Lord Abinger, and that is, not to act on the evidence of an accomplice alone, unless you find him corroborated in some of the main particulars of the case. I cannot understand what can be the object of such illegal confederation as the Ribbon Society, nor is it necessary for us to inquire. If the object be political, we can afford to treat it with derision and contempt—with that contempt and derision which such a political combination would deserve. But, gentlemen, on the other hand, speaking socially, the existence of such a confederacy is productive of the very worst consequences. We cannot fail to observe that the existence of such associations are the fruitful source of crime and violence. Your own experience will lead you to the same conclusion. We know it, as a matter of history, that these organisations have fostered and encouraged crime, have dictated the commission of crime, and that violence and bloodshed have marked its course. In consequence of that state of things it behoves us to be at once firm and just in the administration of the law. The law is quite strong enough if firmly and justly administered by magistrates, and all others in that position, to enable them to crush out of the country such a conspiracy, if in truth it do exist. While we are thus impressed with the necessity of administering the law justly for the purpose of extinguishing a confederacy productive of such mischievous consequences, and operating with such hardships on the poorer classes of society, you should rigidly and impartially scrutinise the evidence adduced. Gentlemen, you may now retire to your peculiar duties, and I am confident you will give the evidence your most careful and attentive consideration. If, of course, gentlemen, you should be of opinion the evidence is sufficient to convict, it will be your duty to find true bills against the accused.

His lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

BURGLARY.

David Donnelly was convicted of stealing a silver snuff-box, from the house of the Rev. H. J. Cavanagh, P.P., at Collon, on the 22nd April, 1858.

Sentence deferred.

Pat M'Bride was acquitted of a charge for the manslaughter of his wife, Alice M'Bride, on the 13th April last, at Drogheda.

THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY—TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

Thomas M'Ilroy, Patrick Corrigan, Patrick Sandys, George Barns, and John M'Shane, were indicted for being members of an unlawful and secret society, the members of which were bound by oath, and known to each other by signs and passwords. The indictment was very voluminous, and contained 51 counts. The prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C.; Mr. Kernan, Q.C.; and Mr. Pigot prosecuted for the Crown; and Messrs. Joy, Q.C., M'Mechan, and Hamill defended the prisoners.

The Solicitor-General stated the case for the Crown. He said that the case he would have to present was short and simple, and it were sustained in evidence conclusive against the prisoners. He deeply lamented that a charge of Ribbonism should again challenge judicial investigation, and that the progress of intelligence, and all the bitter experience of the past, should have failed to save the people of this country from the repetition of the guilt and madness of secret combination. He believed that this enormous social mischief had greatly diminished, and he trusted it would soon disappear. He had, however, to lay before them a persuasive proof that it was not yet extinct. The statute under which the proceeding was taken was severe and stringent in proportion with the evil it was designed to remedy. They would agree with him that all the strength of the law and all the power of the executive were rightly directed to crush confederacies so anti-social in their essence, and so fatal in their results, which were used for the vilest ends, and drew within their meshes the weak and the unwary, and often coerced men unwillingly to join with them, which enabled the cunning and the corrupt to trade on the ignorance of their fellows, and issued in the defiance of legitimate authority, in the disturbance of public order, in outrage on property and destruction of life, and in the ruin of their own infatuated adherents. No man who loved Ireland, and had at heart the true interests of her kindly and generous people, had ever failed to lament the existence of these insane combinations. But still, notwithstanding the indignant opposition of all that were wise and good in the community, Ribbonism showed itself from time to time with all its blighting and malignant influences. The confederates were always men of the lowest class, having amongst them not one individual of a respectable position in life. They were Roman Catholics by profession, but they defied the laws of their Church, and had its anathema uttered against them. It was the duty of every Government to use its best exertions for the extinction of an organisation which shrank from the control of opinion and the supervision of the law, and "hated the light because its deeds were evil."

Patrick Kelly, the approver, was then examined. He deposed to being sworn in as a Ribbonman, in Sligo, nine years ago. The oath was to obey the orders of his superiors, to help any foreign power against England, and to do everything he could against Protestantism. He detailed several meetings at which he was present, and gave evidence of the passwords, which he said were periodically changed. His evidence brought all the prisoners into connection with the association.

He was cross-examined at great length by Messrs. Joy and M'Mechan, but his testimony was not shaken.

The further proceedings were then adjourned.

CIVIL COURT.

(Before the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ball.)

Campbell and O'Hagan, appellants; the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company, respondents.

The appellants are dealers in cattle, and alleged a contract by the company to convey 48 head of cattle from Dundalk to Liverpool, on the 30th August, 1859. The company's boat did not arrive from Liverpool by the morning tide of that day, but was sighted at about eight o'clock in the evening, when the company's manager ordered the appellants to bring their cattle to the quay to be duly shipped. The vessel arrived at eleven o'clock in the evening, and after it was partly coaled, the manager said he would not sail the vessel on that night, and she did not leave the port until the following evening. The appellants took proceedings in the Quarter Sessions court to recover damages, laid at £40, for loss sustained by them in consequence of the delay. The chairman of the Quarter Sessions dismissed the case.

Evidence was given by the appellants in support of the alleged contract, and by the company in denial of it.

His Lordship said the evidence on both sides was most unsatisfactory, and he must, therefore, dismiss the appeal, and affirm the decision below.

Counsel for the appellants—Mr. Joy, Q.C. For the respondent—Mr. Hamill.

The trial of the first record was then proceeded with.

(Before a Common Jury.)

Charles Brinsley Marlay, plaintiff; James Cusack and others, defendants.

This was an ejectment on the title to recover possession of about 13 acres of the lands of Bragganstown, situate in the parish of Stabannan, in the barony of Ardee and county of Louth. The defence pleaded was that the lands in question were not the lands of the plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Leech and Meadet. Agent—Mr. Allen Nesbitt. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Joy, Q.C. Agent—Mr. M'Kenna.

Robert Phee v. Patrick M'Key.

This was an ejectment on the title brought to recover possession of a house and premises situate in the town of Dundalk. On the case being called on, it was referred to the arbitration of two persons as to the amount which the defendant should receive for giving up his interest in the premises to the plaintiff. The arbitrators awarded £75, and, on the sum being paid, the defendant consented to a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and M'Blain. Agent—Mr. Dickie. Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Ferguson Q.C., and Arthur Close. Agents—Messrs. Byrne and Co.

The Rev. Eugene F. O'Hare and Denis Kelly, plaintiffs; Peter Callan, defendant.

This was an issue directed by the Master of the Rolls to be tried by a special jury of this county (to be struck according to the old practice), in the cause petition matter of Peter Callan, petitioner; the Rev. Eugene F. O'Hare and Denis Kelly, respondents. The petition was filed for the purpose of compelling the specific performance of an agreement made on the 28th of January, 1859, between O'Hare and Callan, whereby, in consideration of a sum of £540, O'Hare agreed to assign to Callan his interest in the lease of a part of the lands of Balinchattena in this county. Callan is the tenant in possession of the lands. At the hearing of the cause petition, O'Hare alleged that he had made a prior agreement for sale to his nephew, Denis Kelly, co-respondent. There was *viva voce* examination before the Master of the Rolls, but the evidence was so conflicting that his honour directed an issue to try whether there was any prior agreement entered into between the respondents, O'Hare and Kelly, for the sale of O'Hare's interest in the lands in question.

A consent was entered into this morning between the parties, which has rendered the trial of the issue unnecessary. The plaintiffs pay to the defendant £120, and all his costs of the petition and this action, and the defendant gives up possession of the lands to the plaintiffs on the 1st November next.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Michael Harrison, and Hamill. Attorney—Mr. M'Mahon. Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C.; Kernan, Q.C.; and Shegog. Attorney—Mr. Rogers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Kempston v. Butler.

This case, which has been so frequently before the court, was resumed. The evidence has not yet concluded.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Campbell v. Pepper.

In this suit, which was instituted to establish the will of the late Thomas Pepper, who had been a farmer, near [illegible], there was a compromise between the parties, and a verdict by consent was entered establishing the will. The suit was commenced by Martha Campbell, a woman with whom the testator had lived, and the will was disputed by his nephew and heir-at-law, on the ground that it was obtained by undue influence.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Townsend. For the defendant—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Darley, Q.C.; and Mr. Dowse.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

(Before Messrs. Henn, Q.C.; Brady, Q.C.; and a Special Jury.)

Ex parte James Cody; *in re* Margaret Watte, an alleged lunatic.

Ellen O'Shea, examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—I reside in Cork; I became acquainted with Mrs. Watte, shortly after her return from England, in her brother's house; I observed peculiarities in her conduct the first night I saw her; she said a man and horse had followed her from home, that the horse put his head into the carriage, but that she "cringed" into the corner lest he might eat her; on the occasion of her visiting me some time after, she clung to me, and said, "Protect me! protect me! as I have come so far;" when she said protect me, she remarked, "they" said she was married, and that her husband wanted to kill her; all she recollected about the marriage was that she had been put on her knees in a public-house; she said that "Jacko," her alleged husband, said he married the old b—— on account of her money; she also said she was afraid to sleep with him from an apprehension he would kill her; she was in the habit of talking to herself during the night; she did so while walking about the room; when speaking of "Jacko," she used to laugh very heartily; I said, "If he was her husband, why did she laugh?" and she said, "Oh! mad people laugh at times;" she often expressed a wish to go to her child, but when asked why she did not go, she would say, "Oh! it is better for me to stop where I am—that fellow might kill me."

On cross-examination by Mr. Walker, witness stated that the Codys had not influenced her to keep Mrs. Watte; she did so from pure sympathy; she never asked her to send for her husband; she received no payment for maintaining her for the fortnight she stopped with her—not even a compliment.

Surgeon Cusack was examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—He stated he saw Margaret Watte on the 19th of May last; he visited her for the purpose of judging of her mental capacity; she was stopping at Parkgate-street; tested her memory as to the principal events of her life—such as her marriage, the date of it, the loss of her former husband, and the date of her second marriage; she was unable to give a single date of any of those transactions; from his conversations with her he came to the conclusion she had no will of her own, but that she had acted under the influence of some one else; she told me that she had no previous engagement or courtship with O'Connell prior to her marriage; that he had asked her in the morning to marry him, and she consented; she accounted to him for not recollecting dates, because she had been attacked with a fit of madness in Cork; she seemed to recollect her first husband perfectly; she talked of him with great affection; she did not remember any particulars as to his death; she answered very slowly, and with difficulty; she seemed to have a confused impression that some one had attempted to give her deleterious drinks; she seemed quite passive as to remaining where she was; his first interview was on Saturday; saw her again on the following Monday, in company with Dr. Banks; the conversation was then the same as before; I tried whether she had acquired any knowledge of the dates of the events to which I have referred, but she was unable to fix any; it was on this occasion she accounted for her ignorance of dates by reason of the attack of insanity to which she had been subject; she spoke very little of herself on both interviews; from the interview I had with her, I had a fair opportunity of testing her general capacity. I had a suspicion that on the death of her husband she had been subjected to great mental trials, and considered that the weakness of her mind, her want of memory, and her easy submission to be moved about showed that her mind was weak; I concluded that she had no judgment to direct herself, and that she was therefore incompetent to manage her own affairs; I saw Dr. Corrigan's first certificate before I visited her; she did not say what was the nature of the deleterious liquor which had been administered to her, but that there was something in the beer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I do not consider Mrs. Watte to be insane, but I consider her to be a person of weak mind, approaching to idiotcy; she is not an actual idiot; I do not consider a propensity for buying to be a proof of insanity; she said beer had been given to her by her sister-in-law of bad taste, and she would not have anything to do with it; her conversation on this point was rather confused; Dr. Corrigan's second opinion was given after my second visit, but I did not see it; I am aware he has differed with me on the case.

Dr. Banks examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—I saw Mrs. Watte first on 21st of April last; she was aware of the object of my visit; I saw her at No. 6, Arran-quay; I saw her brother there, but he remained only a short time; I had been informed of an outline of the case, and of the principal points upon which it was said her mind was astray; she told me she was a servant in the house of Mr. Watte, and that while in that capacity his wife had died; she could not tell me where this event happened; she could not tell the interval which elapsed between Mrs. Watte's death and her marriage with Mr. Watte; she expressed great affection for her first husband, and said he was a father to her child; she could not tell any particulars about Mr. Watte's illness; I asked her was she very ill after her confinement, and she said she heard from the nurse that a Queen of England had been poisoned, and after that she would not take anything from the nurse until she had tasted it; she could not tell the exact amount of her property; she said her second marriage was done in a hurry—"tumbled into it" was her expression; she said she had no idea of the marriage the night before; but that O'Connell asked her in the morning to marry him, and that she had consented; she could not tell anything, even approaching to the hour of the day when she was married; she was very slow in answering, and exhibited considerable difficulty; she said she was married by a Roman Catholic clergyman, but that in England she went to church to please Mr. Watte's first wife, she said her child was not baptised until she was two years of age, as she could not find "them" she pleased to stand sponsors, but at last Mr. Davis got it done without requiring sponsors—(laughter)—I saw her again on the 26th of April; she said she was not detained in Dublin against her will, but was advised by a lady to remain, and that she wished to go back to her child, but not to her husband, as he did not treat her kindly; he had opened her boxes, and gave away her clothes, of which she had a great deal, and that this was not kind; I asked her about making extraordinary purchases, and she said that whenever she laid out her money it was for value; three or four days afterwards, I was driving by, and saw her sitting in the window; I went into her, and asked her why she did not go to her child, and if she was detained by force in Dublin; she said not; she also said she was not forced into her second marriage; she gave no reason for not going away out of the house, or going to her child; I asked her was it not strange she did not provide for her child when she was marrying a second time, but she repeated she was "tumbled into it;" was present at the interview which took place between her and Dr. Cusack; nothing occurred at that interview of a different character from my previous interviews; the result of my inquiry into her state of mind is, that I believe she is totally incapable of taking care of herself, her child, and her property, and that she can be made the dupe of designing persons, and that, like many persons whom I have met with, she is conscious of her incapacity; I attribute her weakness of mind to the shock which she received by the death of her husband shortly after her confinement, to the proceedings that had been taken against her, which, if successful, might have ruined her and her child, to the sudden acquisition of wealth, and to mental disease being in her family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—I consider a woman who could not give the particulars of her marriage which had so recently taken place, to be of unsound mind; the history of her life, as she detailed it to me, did not materially differ from the account furnished to me; I would have come to the same conclusion as to the state of her mind if I had never heard of this history; I believe her to be insane, taking that word in its comprehensive sense; I do not look upon her as idiotic, because idiotcy is a congenital infirmity; he did not quite agree with Dr. Cusack in this respect, as he thought her case came under the term insanity.

Mr. Charles William Davis, the English conveyancer who had managed Mr. Watte's affairs for some years previous to his death, was next examined. He deposed to having seen Mrs. Watte frequently after her husband's death; she was left, under his will, £18,000, and £1,060 a year, out of house property; £2,000 of this sum had to be paid on account of proceedings which had been taken against her by her husband's relatives; when he visited her in the rooms which she occupied they were in a most filthy state—in point of fact, perfectly disgusting; her child, for whom she always expressed the greatest affection, was also kept in a dirty condition; she made a barter on one occasion for the sale of some of her freehold house property, with a jeweller named King, taking £130 worth of jewellery as a part of the consideration; put a stop to this transaction by his interference; he always considered her of weak mind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan—Up to her last visit to London, in 1859, I dealt with her as a rational person; considered that she then conducted herself in a way which led me to suppose that she was perfectly incapable of managing her affairs.

At the conclusion of this witness' evidence, the court adjourned to this morning.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Pratt, an Insolvent.

It appeared that this gentleman had been upwards of two years in prison.

Mr. Levy appeared for him. He said that a feeling of foolish pride had prevented him from sooner obtaining his discharge as an insolvent, he being entitled to property that would pay his debts three times over.

Mr. Thorpe, the detaining creditor, opposed, not with a view to a remand, but to have the schedule corrected, as to the amount returned due to him.

Mr. Murray, the insolvent's former solicitor, complained that he was returned as a debtor, whereas the insolvent was his debtor.

Mr. Levy said the insolvent made the best return he could; but on a meeting for proof of debts the list of creditors would be corrected.

His Lordship ordered his discharge.

Mr. Levy said there was a sum of £378 to which the insolvent was declared entitled by a decree of the Court of Chancery; and when transferred to the credit of the insolvent matter he asked that a reasonable sum should be given to the insolvent, and that his attorney should be paid for the preparation of his schedule.

His Lordship said the application might be renewed when the fund was actually brought into court.

In re Charles Goff.

The insolvent had been a draper in Portarlington, and had been removed to Dublin by *habeas corpus*.

Mr. [illegible] opposed his discharge, on the part of Todd, Burns, and Co., on the ground of his having contracted the debt when in a state of insolvency, if the account presented by his schedule were true.

Mr. Molloy, for Pim and Co., opposed his discharge, on the ground of his having given a fraudulent preference to his mother-in-law, by permitting her to come in with an execution and sell all his stock at an enormous sacrifice. He was asked to sign a declaration of insolvency, but he refused to do so. If he had signed the declaration, he would have shut out the execution.

The insolvent was examined, and, in answer to Mr. Levy, who appeared for him, he said he had been several years dealing, off and on, with Todd and Burns, and they were well aware of his circumstances.

In answer to Mr. Molloy, he admitted that he refused to sign the declaration of insolvency, but he had nothing to do with pressing his mother-in-law to send in the execution; he offered to give up her right to do so if all the creditors agreed to a composition, but some of them refused.

His Lordship said it did not appear that the insolvent had in any way procured the execution, and he (Judge Lynch) did not think he would be warranted in remanding him for merely refusing to adopt a course that would shut out a *bona fide* creditor, that creditor having previously agreed to withdraw the execution if the creditors agreed to a fair composition.

The insolvent was discharged.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Byrne was charged with stealing 2lbs. of beef, the property of Matthew Dunne, victualler, Thomas-street.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for fourteen days.

William Kearns was brought up in custody of Police-Constable [illegible] G, charged with stealing two pairs of clogs, the property of John Mullen, Christ Church-place, and with pawning the same. The prisoner is the apprentice of complainant.—He was sent for trial at the City Sessions.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Eliza Sherwood was charged by Maria M'Namara with committing a wanton and unprovoked assault upon her, under the following circumstances:—Complainant stated that she was passing by the prisoner on the footpath, when she rushed at her, seized her by the hair, dragged her into a hall, and tore her bonnet off. Another woman, named Eliza Irwin, also in custody, then attacked and kicked complainant, inflicting severe injuries on her head. During the conflict complainant was robbed of three shillings and a handkerchief.—The prisoners were remanded.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The Board held its usual weekly meeting this day—J. Hyndman, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians attended:—Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Messrs. Thomas Arkins, Thomas Dooley, W. Graham, B. Norwood, J.P.; Thomas Cosgrave, J. O'Brien, J.P.

State of the House.—Number remaining in the house on Saturday, June 23, 1,654; admitted during the week, 88; discharged, 98; died, 9; remaining on Saturday, June 30, 1,635.

An application having been read from the carpenter asking for an increase of wages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per week,

Mr. B. Norwood said he had great pleasure in moving that the application should be granted. The carpenter was a most industrious, sober man. Moreover, men in that trade had now 28s. or 30s. per week from every employer in Dublin.

Mr. O'Brien seconded the motion.

Mr. Arkins moved as an amendment that not only should the application be granted, but that the master tailor and master shoemaker should be raised from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week. These men had to be in attendance from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, and had great responsibility attached to them.

Mr. Graham seconded the amendment.

Captain Lindsay opposed the amendment.

Mr. Dooley did not wish to oppose the very small advance asked for these poor men; but he did not want to have it placed on the footing of the increase of the price of provisions, for in that case their wages should be lowered when the price of provisions fell.

The amendment was then put and carried.

Mr. Dooley gave notice that he would move on the next day of meeting for the appointment of a committee of seven guardians to inquire whether or not any reduction, and what, could be made in the number of officers in the establishment, and in the salaries paid to them.

The board then adjourned.

THE PRIVILEGE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were laid on the table of the House of Commons, last night, by Lord Palmerston:—

1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them.

2. That, although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation, by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.

3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation [illegible] so to [illegible] this House has in its own hands the [illegible] of supply, impose and remit taxes and to frame [illegible] matter, manner, measure, and time, may be [illegible] that the right of the Commons as [illegible] inviolate.

THE BELFAST LINEN TRADE CIRCULAR.

DRAWN UP BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LINEN TRADE, APPOINTED UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Belfast, Monday Evening, July 2, 1860.

Flax was in small supply in the various markets. In the county Armagh district the demand was dull, and the tendency to prices was downwards. At Derry and Strabane there was a fair demand at previous figures. The general state of the weather during the last few days has had already a favourable influence on the young plant. Reports from some country markets for the past week, from others no returns. Armagh, about 12 tons milled, prices, 7s 9d to 10s 6d per stone of 16½lbs. Do. about 1 ton hand-scutched, prices, 6s 6d to 8s per stone of 16½lbs. Monaghan, about 1 ton hand-scutched, prices, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per stone of 16½lbs. Ballibay, about 2 tons hand-scutched, prices, 6s 6d to 8s per stone of 16½lbs. Cootehill, about 2 tons hand-scutched, prices, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per stone of 16½lbs. Cookstown, about 5 tons milled, prices not quoted. Derry and Strabane, about 35 tons milled, prices, 52s 6d to 75s per cwt. of 121lbs. Foreign flax—No sales reported. Prices quoted—FPK, £50; HNPK, £51; WFPK, £53 per ton.

Yarns.—There has been a fair home demand during the past week; transactions were, however, less extended than on week preceding. Export demand continues inactive, but exhibits some indications of improvement. Stocks are light, and not increasing. Prices remain firm, and confidence exists in present rates.

Brown Linens in Country Markets.—In Armagh, on Tuesday, goods were in fair supply. The finer sets of roughs were in active request; low qualities were a shade easier of purchase. Lawns found a ready sale at late prices. In Lurgan, on Thursday, demand was active, and prices ruled in favour of sellers. In Ballymena, on Saturday, the market was largely supplied. The demand for 36-inch goods for Hollands and dyeing was decidedly languid, and of these comparatively but few sales were effected. Bleaching goods were in fair request at last week's quotations, as were also lawns suitable for brown finish.

Hand-loom Linens with Manufacturers.—Light linens for bleaching—Stocks are moderate, but well assorted—the demand cannot be said to be active—previous prices continue current. Heavy linens—Stocks are rather on the increase—the demand is but moderate, at former figures. Cloth for dyeing and Hollands—Stocks are small with a moderate demand, and prices tend upwards. Linen handkerchiefs—Production has become greatly increased, and demand somewhat less active. Printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs—The former are in moderate but not active request—the latter meet a fair consumptive demand, without change in prices. Diapers—The demand is more than equal to supply, and prices consequently keep firm. Drills—Stocks of all light drills are small, and for these an active demand exists. Prices are firm, and for the sets most in request higher prices have been demanded.

Power-loom Linens, Brown.—Light linens—Stocks are low, especially of the finer sets, with a steady demand at firm prices. Heavy linens—Stocks are moderately small—coarse sets continue scarce—in some instances slightly advanced rates are reported. Roughs—Many manufacturers hold forward orders—no change in prices. Drills—The lower qualities are selling freely, and of these stocks are limited, with an upward tendency in prices—the better qualities are in good supply, and are dull of sale.

White Linens with Bleachers.—Stocks of heavy and medium goods are now in fair supply; the lighter makes are less abundant. Bleachers are not now pressed for deliveries, as they had been for some time previously. The demand for the home market has not been active—a small, steady trade is reported. The state of the weather and the coldness of the season have injuriously affected the trade in all classes of clothing linens. In the lighter fabrics, suitable for foreign markets, transactions have been on an extended scale.

Masonic Festival of St. John.—The "Leinster Union" Lodge, No. 37 of our city, celebrated the festival so highly honoured by the craft on Monday, by adjournment from St. John's Day, which, on this occasion, fell on the Sabbath. At the usual hour the members of the Lodge assembled for the installation of the officers for the ensuing half-year, and that interesting ceremonial was carried out in due form according to prescriptive usage in the most instructive and gratifying manner. Br. Major Howard St. George, a most zealous mason, was re-installed in the worshipful master's chair, which he had so well filled during the previous half-year; the new senior and junior wardens being Br. Thomas B. St. George, Kilkenny, and Br. Captain Minchin. The senior and junior deacons appointed were Br. William Benn and Br. Dr. John Cronyn, Gowran; and Br. James Poe, solicitor, was unanimously elected treasurer, in the room of the late and much-regretted Br. Abraham Denroche, to whose memory a suitable tribute was enrolled on the books of the Lodge on this occasion. In the evening the members and several guests re-assembled in force, for refreshment, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner, comprising literally all the delicacies of the season, and served up in most superior style, by Br. William Wade, High-street. A most gratifying evening was spent by the members, in the fullest enjoyment and interchange of true Masonic feeling.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Late County Cork Election.—A case calculated to create a good deal of general and local interest, is set down for trial in the present after sittings of the Courts at Westminster. It is an action at the suit of Mr. John George M'Carthy, of this city, against Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P. It will be recollected that Mr. M'Carthy acted as conducting agent for Lord Campden, at the recent contest for the county, on the retainer of Mr. Hennessy. His lordship has, it appears, repudiated the agency of the honourable member, and Mr. M'Carthy is now compelled to proceed against Mr. Hennessy, for the recovery of the large sums he most necessarily have spent in his onerous capacity of conducting agent.

Holloway's Pills.—No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, have secured them unparalleled praise throughout the globe. Whatever the disease, a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered action, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the body and every function healthful vigour, natural activity, and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, diseases of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm; they expel rheumatism and gout, while they infallibly correct female complaints in young and old, delicate and robust.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, [illegible]
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth [illegible] Decayed Teeth stopped, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Bridger—On the 2nd inst., at Hale, near Aldershott, the wife of William Bridger, Esq., of a son.

Budd—On the 2nd inst., at Fetcham, near Leatherhead, the wife of Edward Budd, Esq., of 104, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, of a son.

Shipwith—On the 2nd inst., at 2, Lyall-street, Belgrave-square, Lady Shipwith, of a son.

Whitford—On the 2nd inst., at 18, Chalcot Villas, Haverstock-hill, Mrs. Edward E. Whitford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Place and Doran—July 3rd, in Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Robert Packenham, vicar of Straffan, John Godfrey Place, Esq., of Tritonville Avenue, to Phillis, second daughter of Joseph Henry Doran, Esq., Vesey-place, Monkstown, late of Roselawn House, county Kildare.

Worms and Von Schey—On the 1st inst., at Vienna, Anthony Worms, Esq., of 27, Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Emma Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederick von Schey, Esq., of Vienna.

Risch and Odershaw—On the 30th June, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Gustav Risch, electrician, of Berlin, to Louisa Margaret, daughter of the late Henry Odershaw, Lieut. and Quartermaster of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.

Rothwell and Taylor—On the 2nd inst., at St. John's Church, Failsworth, by the Rev. J. H. Desmore, M.A., Incumbent, Richard Rothwell, Esq., of 20, Upper Bedford-place, London, and the Mains, Carlisle, to Sarah Booth Taylor, granddaughter of Thomas Walmsley, Esq., of Firs Hall, Failsworth, near Manchester.

DEATHS.

Cox—May 31, at Barbadoes, of yellow fever, Howard P. Cox, Ensign of her Majesty's 21st N. B. Fusiliers, aged 20, youngest son of [illegible] Richardson Cox, Esq., Ashbourn-road, Derby, and late of 62, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Bright—July 3d, at High-street, Wandsworth, in his 59th year, Mr. Robert Bright, Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Hare—July 2, at Bayswater, in the 70th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, Maria, relict of the Rev. Charles Hare, D.D., and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, July 4.—Arrived—Lord Raglan, Barbadoes, sugar; Paraguay, Barbadoes, sugar and tamarinds; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Foyle, London, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; 16 colliers.

Sailed—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Aticia, Newport, oats; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Lewis, Chepstow, porter; Temora, London, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, [illegible].

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN [illegible] JULY 5.
Morning Tide, 12-[illegible] Evening Tide, 12-24.

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